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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

YANG RENBIN, ROBERT ANGELINE,
COREY HAYS, AND ALEXANDRE
TAZI, Individually and On Behalf of All
Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GSX TECHEDU INC., LARRY
XIANGDONG CHEN, NAN SHEN, XIN
FAN, YIMING HU, MING LIAO, CREDIT
SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC,
DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES, INC.,
BARCLAYS CAPITAL, INC., BOFA
SECURITIES, INC., CLSA LIMITED,
AND GOLDMAN SACHS (ASIA) L.L.C.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:20-CV-04457-ES-CLW

**AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF
THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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Court-appointed Lead Plaintiff Yang Renbin (“Lead Plaintiff”) and Additional Plaintiffs Robert Angeline, Corey Hays and Alexandre Tazi (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), by and through undersigned counsel, bring this federal securities class action individually and on behalf of all other persons and entities (the “Class”¹) that purchased or otherwise acquired the publicly-traded American Depository Shares (“ADSs”), evidenced by American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”), of GSX Techedu, Inc. (“GSX,” “GSX Techedu” or the “Company”) from June 6, 2019 through October 20, 2020 inclusive (the “Class Period”), including those who purchased ADSs in or traceable to the Company’s initial public offering on or about June 6, 2019 (the “IPO”), or GSX’s secondary public offering on or about November 20, 2019 (the “SPO”), and were damaged thereby.

Plaintiffs’ claims are asserted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”). As alleged in this Complaint, Defendants (defined in Section III(B), *infra*) issued materially false and misleading registration statements and prospectuses for the June 2019 IPO and November 2019 SPO and, throughout the Class Period, also made a series of statements that the Exchange Act Defendants (defined in Section III(B)(1), *infra*) knew, or recklessly disregarded the risk that such statements, were materially false or misleading at the time the statements were made, and omitted material information necessary to make the statements, in light of those material omissions, not materially false or misleading.

¹ The following are excluded from the Class: (1) Defendants; (2) members of the immediate family of any Defendant who is a natural person; (3) any person who was an officer or director of the Company during the Class Period; (4) any firm, trust, corporation, or other entity in which any Defendant has or had a controlling interest; (5) the Company’s employee retirement and benefit plan(s), if any, and their participants or beneficiaries; and (6) the legal representatives, affiliates, subsidiaries, parents, heirs, heirs apparent, successors-in-interest, or assigns of any such excluded person or entity.

Plaintiffs' claims are brought upon personal knowledge as to their own acts, and upon information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, among other things, a review and analysis of (1) reports and documents filed by GSX with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission ("SEC"); (2) reports issued by analysts covering or concerning GSX and its business; (3) press releases, news articles, transcripts, and other public statements issued by or about GSX, its business, and the Exchange Act Defendants; (4) an investigation conducted by Plaintiffs' attorneys, including interviews with numerous confidential witnesses ("CWs"), including former GSX employees; (6) consultations with experts; and (7) other publicly available information concerning GSX, its business, and the allegations contained herein. Plaintiffs believe that substantial additional evidentiary support exists for the allegations herein and will continue to be revealed after Plaintiffs have a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a federal securities class action against GSX, its two senior-most executives, and the underwriters who facilitated GSX's entry and continued access to the public market in the United States, seeking damages and other legal and equitable remedies to redress harms caused by Defendants' violations of Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, *codified as amended*, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77k, 77l(a)(2), Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act, *codified as amended*, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) & 78t(a), and of SEC Rule 10b-5, *codified as amended*, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

2. GSX is a Chinese company that offers online education classes to students in grades K-12 in China. GSX routinely represents that its "core expertise" is in providing K-12 educational and after-school tutoring courses in China through an "online live large-class format."

3. GSX is a fraudulent company. Astoundingly, the vast majority of GSX's student enrollment and revenues are simply fake. GSX falsifies at least 70% of its student enrollment and revenues through (among other means) the sophisticated use of "bots." A "bot" is a software application that runs automated tasks, such as making a dinner reservation, adding an appointment to a calendar or fetching and displaying information. More advanced bots, such as chatbots, can simulate human conversation. GSX uses bots to enroll fake identities and social media accounts into its classes, to login to those classes, and even to ask questions and participate in the classes. GSX also uses its teachers and tutors to create false accounts to inflate its student enrollment. On an unprecedented scale, GSX tried to fake it until it made it.

4. The evidence that GSX is mostly a fake company is overwhelming and undeniable. *First*, expert analyses of GSX's login data reveals patterns and anomalies that cannot arise through ordinary human login behavior—anomalies that, in the opinion of experts, can only plausibly be explained as bots pretending to be human students. Plaintiffs consulted an expert in computer science and in detection of bots who analyzed data and conclusions published by third-party researchers. The expert independently concluded that, based on anomalies described in the data, at least 70% of GSX's users are non-human bots. *Second*, numerous confidential witnesses independently confirm in detail that GSX Techedu's student enrollment figures are grossly inflated by its use of bots to fake student users. *Third*, multiple public job postings by GSX recruited employees who had the skills necessary to "jailbreak" phones—skills that would be necessary to run massive cellphone based bot operations, and that would be wholly unnecessary for a legitimate online education company. *Fourth*, GSX Techedu's too-good-to-be-true growth, which according to GSX's figures vastly outpaces that of its competitors, would place GSX alone with Google as the fastest growing companies in the past 30 years—a

ridiculous conclusion given that its growth cannot be explained by any competitive advantage or other legitimate reason. *Fifth*, objective data show that GSX's education services are not used or recognized consistent with the Company's spectacular representations about its user base and revenues—virtually no one has heard of GSX Techedu in China. *Finally*, evidence makes clear that GSX hides its expenditures on falsifying users through bots as advertising and capital expenditures.

5. As GSX is mostly a fake company, much if not most of what GSX told investors constituted actionable misrepresentations under securities law. Centrally, GSX repeatedly overstated the size of the growth in its student enrollment figures and its revenues and profits.

6. Upper management either knew that their Company was mostly fake, or were so astoundingly reckless in not knowing that their recklessness amounts to scienter. Indeed, perhaps the strongest evidence of, at a minimum, the severe recklessness of the Company and of the Individual Defendants comes from their own statements. The Individual Defendants and other representatives of the Company specifically and repeatedly denied that they were engaged in inflating or “brushing” student enrollment figures and other specific conduct detailed in this Complaint. These specific, pointed denials of the particular fraudulent practices at issue, often in direct response to questions from investors, constitutes strong evidence, at a minimum, of recklessness. That 70% or more of the Company's core operations were simply fake further supports a strong inference of scienter, as do numerous supporting allegations.

7. Based on its known or reckless misrepresentations about its student enrollment, revenue and profit figures, GSX exploded in market capitalization from around \$6 billion to over \$30 billion in only 2.5 months, an explosion totally out of line with its competitors and inexplicable by reference to any known competitive advantage. As the truth about GSX's fraud

emerged over a series of disclosures, including disclosure of independent research revealing the fraud, the disclosure of an SEC investigation, and most recently reports recognizing that the Companies' student enrollment and revenue figures are wildly off, GSX's share price has fallen dramatically. GSX's fraudulent, brazen gambit has cost Plaintiffs and other investors billions upon billions of dollars in damages.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. The claims asserted herein arise under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) & 78t(a), and Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, *id.* §§ 77k, 77l(a)(2), and pursuant to the rules and regulations duly promulgated thereunder, including SEC Rule 10b-5, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

9. This Court has exclusive subject-matter jurisdiction of all claims asserted herein pursuant to Section 22 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77v, Section 27 of the Exchange Act, *id.* § 78aa, and original subject-matter jurisdiction of all claims asserted herein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

10. Venue is proper in the District of New Jersey pursuant to Section 22 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77v and Section 27 of the Exchange Act, *id.* § 78aa, because Defendants transact business in this District. Venue is also proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(d) because many of the acts and transactions that constitute the violations of law complained of in this Amended Complaint, including the dissemination to the public of materially false or misleading statements, occurred in this District.

11. In connection with the acts, omissions, conduct, and other wrongs alleged herein, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate and foreign commerce, including, but not limited to, the U.S. mails, the facilities of the national securities

markets, through international and interstate data and wire transfers, and international and interstate telephonic and digital communications.

III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

1. Lead Plaintiff Yang Renbin

12. Lead Plaintiff purchased or otherwise acquired GSX securities on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) during the Class Period and was thereby damaged. In addition, Lead Plaintiff purchased 1,500 ADSs from Deutsche Bank directly in the IPO for \$12.50 per ADS, as stated in Lead Plaintiff’s certification and declaration attached to the Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion of Yang Renbin for Appointment as Lead Plaintiff & Approval of Lead Plaintiff’s Selection of Lead Counsel, ECF No. 7-2 (June 16, 2020).

2. Additional Plaintiff Robert Angeline

13. Additional Plaintiff Robert Angeline purchased or otherwise acquired GSX securities on the NYSE during the Class Period and was thereby damaged, as stated in Mr. Angeline’s certification and Exhibit A to Notice of Motion of Robert Angeline to Appoint Lead Plaintiff and Approve Lead Plaintiff’s Selection of Counsel, ECF No. 6-5 (June 16, 2020).

3. Additional Plaintiff Corey Hays

14. Additional Plaintiff Corey Hays purchased or otherwise acquired GSX securities on the NYSE during the Class Period and was thereby damaged, as stated in Mr. Hays’s certification and Schedule A, filed with this Amended Complaint as Exhibit A.

4. Additional Plaintiff Alexandre Tazi

15. Additional Plaintiff Alexandre Tazi purchased or otherwise acquired GSX securities on the NYSE during the Class Period and was thereby damaged, as stated in Mr. Tazi’s certification and Schedule A, filed with this Amended Complaint as Exhibit B.

B. Defendants

1. GSX Techedu, Inc. (“GSX,” “GSX Techedu” or the “Company”)

16. Defendant GSX is a Cayman Islands company limited by shares, with principal executive offices located at Tower C, Beyondsoft Building, 7 East Zone, 10 Xibeiwang East Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100193, China. The Company’s securities trade in an efficient market on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “GSX.”

17. Defendant GSX is liable for the acts of its executives, directors, officers, and agents at common law and under the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because all the wrongful acts and omissions complained of in this Amended Complaint were carried out during and within the scope of each such person’s employment. The scienter of GSX’s executives, directors, officers, and agents is similarly imputed to GSX under established agency principles.

2. Individual Defendants

18. Defendant Larry Xiangdong Chen (“Chen”) is a citizen and domiciliary of the People’s Republic of China, founded GSX and served as GSX’s Chairman and Chief Executive Officer at all relevant times. Before establishing GSX in 2014, Chen was the President of GSX’s competitor, New Oriental Education & Technology Group, Inc. (“New Oriental”). Chen also holds a 35% interest in Jining Century Tangren Capital Management Co. (“Tangren Capital”), which holds a 50% equity interest in Jining Shende Taihe Minjian Capital Management Co. (“Taihe Capital”). As of January 10, 2020, neither of these companies is formally registered with financial regulators.

19. Defendant Shannon “Nan” Shen (“Shen”) is a citizen and domiciliary of the People’s Republic of China, and has served as GSX’s Chief Financial Officer since December 2018. Before joining GSX, Shen was the Chief Financial Officer of China SinoEdu Co., Ltd. (“SinoEdu”), which specialized in English as a Learned Language (“ELL” or “ESL”) courses,

from November 2017 through November 2018. Between February 2012 and November 2017, Shen held several positions at PricewaterhouseCoopers. On April 2, 2018, during Shen's tenure at SinoEdu, SinoEdu was accused publicly of failing to pay its instructors and for mishandling their instructors' visa sponsorships.

20. All references to "Individual Defendants" in this Amended Complaint refer to Chen and Shen, jointly and severally.

21. The Individual Defendants possessed the power and authority to control the contents of GSX's SEC filings, press releases, and other market communications. The Individual Defendants were provided with copies of GSX's SEC filings and press releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or to cause them to be corrected. Because of their positions with GSX, and their access to material information available to them but not to the public, the Individual Defendants knew that the adverse facts specified herein had not been disclosed to and were being concealed from the public, and that the positive representations being made were then materially false and misleading. The Individual Defendants are liable for the false statements and omissions pleaded herein.

22. All references to the "Exchange Act Defendants" in this Amended Complaint refer to GSX, Chen, and Shen, jointly and severally.

3. Underwriter Defendants

23. Defendant Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC ("Credit Suisse") is a Delaware limited liability company doing business as a financial services company headquartered at Eleven Madison Avenue, New York, New York, 10010. Credit Suisse served as an underwriter for both the June 2019 IPO and the November 2019 SPO. As an underwriter, Credit Suisse assisted in the preparation and drafting of the registration statements and prospectuses filed with

the SEC for the offerings and first created a public market and then facilitated in making additional public sales of GSX ADSs during the Class Period.

24. Defendant Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc. (“Deutsche Bank”) is a Delaware corporation doing business as a financial services company headquartered at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York, 10005. Deutsche Bank served as an underwriter for both the June 2019 IPO and the November 2019 SPO. As an underwriter, Deutsche Bank assisted in the preparation and drafting of the registration statements and prospectuses filed with the SEC for the offerings and first created a public market and then facilitated in making additional public sales of GSX ADSs during the Class Period. As alleged below, Deutsche Bank also acted as trustee in holding the shares pledged by Defendant Chen to, among other financial institutions, an affiliate of Underwriter Defendant Credit Suisse, as security for a \$50 million Margin Loan Facility.

25. Defendant Barclays Capital, Inc. (“Barclays”) is a Connecticut corporation doing business as a financial services company headquartered at 745 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, 10019. Barclays served as an underwriter for the June 2019 IPO. As an underwriter, Barclays assisted in the preparation and drafting of the registration statements and prospectuses filed with the SEC for the IPO, and created a public market for, and then facilitated making additional public sales of, GSX ADSs during the Class Period.

26. Defendant BofA Securities, Inc. (“BofA”) is a Delaware corporation doing business as a financial services company headquartered at One Bryant Park, New York, New York, 10036. Bank of America served as an underwriter for the November 2019 SPO. As an underwriter, Bank of America assisted in the preparation and drafting of the registration statements and prospectuses filed with the SEC for the SPO, and created a public market for, and then facilitated making additional public sales of, GSX ADSs during the Class Period.

27. Defendant CLSA Limited (“CLSA”) is a Hong Kong limited liability company doing business as a financial services company with its principal place of business at 18/F, One Pacific Place, 88 Queensway, Hong Kong. CLSA served as an underwriter for the June 2019 IPO. As an underwriter, CLSA assisted in the preparation and drafting of the registration statements and prospectuses filed with the SEC for the IPO, and created a public market for, and then facilitated making additional public sales of, GSX ADSs during the Class Period.

28. Defendant Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C. (“Goldman Sachs”) is a Delaware limited liability company doing business as a financial services company headquartered at 2 Queen’s Road Central, 68th Floor, Cheung Kong Center, Hong Kong. Goldman Sachs served as an underwriter for the November 2019 SPO. As an underwriter, Goldman Sachs assisted in the preparation and drafting of the registration statements and prospectuses filed with the SEC for the SPO, and created a public market for, and then facilitated making additional public sales of, GSX ADSs during the Class Period.

29. All references to “Underwriter Defendants” in this Amended Complaint refer to Barclays, BofA, Credit Suisse, CLSA, Deutsche Bank, and Goldman Sachs, jointly and severally.

4. Additional Securities Act Defendants

30. Defendant Xin Fan (“Fan”) is a citizen and domiciliary of the People’s Republic of China, and has served as an Independent Director of GSX at all relevant times. Fan signed GSX’s Form F-1 Registration Statement dated November 18, 2019, the offering document for the SPO.

31. Defendant Yiming Hu (“Hu”) is a citizen and domiciliary of the People’s Republic of China, and has served as an Independent Director of GSX at all relevant times. Hu

signed GSX’s Form F-1 Registration Statement dated November 18, 2019, the offering document for the SPO.

32. Defendant Ming Liao (“Liao”) is a citizen and domiciliary of the People’s Republic of China, and has served as an Independent Director of GSX at all relevant times. Liao signed GSX’s Form F-1 Registration Statement dated November 18, 2019, the offering document for the SPO.

IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

A. Company Background

1. Company Operations

33. GSX purports to be a technology-driven education company whose stated mission is to “[m]ake education better through technology.” Through the Class Period, GSX represented that its “core expertise” is in providing K-12 educational and after-school tutoring courses in China through an “online live large-class format.”

34. The Company represents that its K-12 courses cover various academic subjects, including mathematics, English, Chinese, physics, chemistry, biology, history, geography, and political science. The Company also claims to provide English courses for children in kindergarten; and courses that help children in grade one through grade seven. In addition, GSX purports to offer foreign language courses comprising English, Japanese, and Korean, as well as English test preparation courses for students taking post-graduate entrance exams; and professional courses primarily for working adults preparing for professional qualification exams. Further, the Company says that it offers personal interest courses, such as yoga, fashion, guitar, and Chinese calligraphy. Additionally, GSX claims to offer other courses, including offline business consulting courses to enhance management skills for principals and other officers of private education institutions.

35. GSX operates “Weishi,” an interactive learning platform on WeChat through which it advertises and delivers its K–12 courses. “WeChat” is a widely-used Chinese multi-purpose messaging, social media and mobile payment app developed by Tencent Holdings Ltd.

2. Company Structure

36. The corporate structure of GSX is complex. However, at its core, GSX is effectively owned and controlled by five individuals acting through a web of off-shore proxies. GSX’s narrow control structure facilitates its fraudulent conduct.

37. In June 2014, GSX commenced operations through its variable interest entity, Beijing BaiJiaHuLian Technology Co., Ltd. (the “VIE”). Defendant Chen owns a 98.28% interest in the VIE, while non-defendant Luo Bin holds a 1.72% interest in the VIE.

38. Two months later, in August 2014, Defendant Chen, as the founder, along with the directors of seven companies organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”), established BaiJiaHuLian Group Holdings Limited (“Old GSX”), an exempted limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the Cayman Islands. In January 2019, BaiJiaHuLian Group Holdings, Limited changed its name to GSX Techedu, Inc.

39. At its founding throughout the Class Period, GSX’s ownership structure was as follows:

(a) 51.1%: Ebetter International Group Limited, a BVI company ultimately owned by The Better Learner Trust, a revocable self-settled asset protection trust established under the laws of the Cayman Islands, of which Defendant Chen was the settlor and beneficiary, and of which Cantrust (Far East) Limited was the nominal trustee. Defendant Chen had full authority to direct the trustee as to the retention or disposal of all assets in the trust.

(b) 48.9%: BaiJiaHuLian Co., Ltd., a BVI company owned by: (1) Huai Yuan Group Limited, a BVI company; (2) Su Wei Group Limited, a BVI company; (3) Jenny &

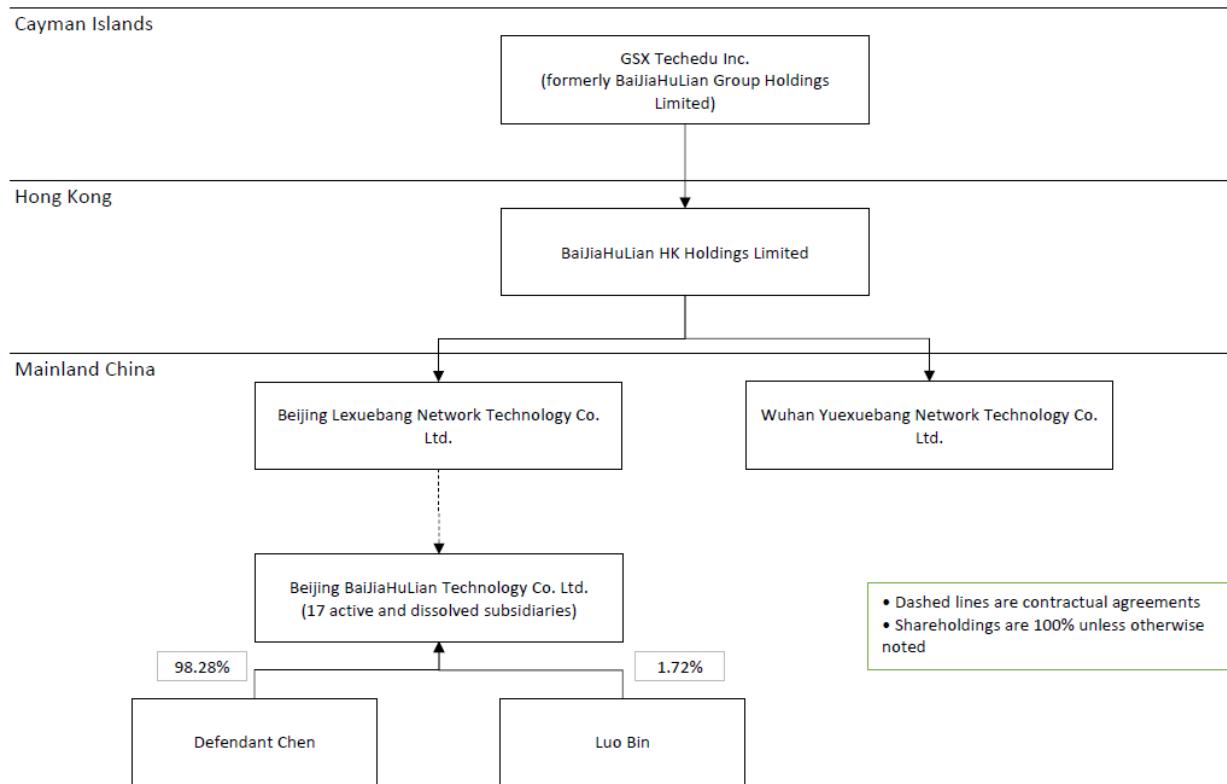
Jerry International Limited, a BVI company; (4) Rolancy International Limited, a BVI company; and (5) Super Energy Global Limited. Since the Company's founding and throughout the Class Period, Defendant Chen was the Director of BaiJiaHuLian Co., Ltd.

40. At its founding and throughout the Class Period, GSX's individual shareholders were:

- (a) Defendant Chen, the sole owner and director of Ebetter International Group Limited;
- (b) Zhang Huaiting, a citizen and domiciliary of China, the ultimate owner, sole director, and only employee of Huai Yuan Group Limited;
- (c) Su Wei, a citizen and domiciliary of China, the ultimate owner, sole director, and only employee of Su Wei Group Limited;
- (d) Li Gangjang, a citizen and domiciliary of China, the ultimate owner, sole director, and only employee of Jenny & Jerry Limited; and
- (e) Luo Bin, a citizen and domiciliary of China, the ultimate owner, sole director, and only employee of Super Energy Global Limited.

41. GSX has routinely redacted from its SEC filings the schedules detailing the precise percentage of each individual shareholder's equity interest in GSX, pursuant to a provision in the Company's Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement dated March 15, 2019, which provides in part that "all exhibits attached" to said Agreement, "including their existence, shall be considered confidential information and shall not be disclosed by any party [to the Agreement] to any third party," including SEC and United States investors.

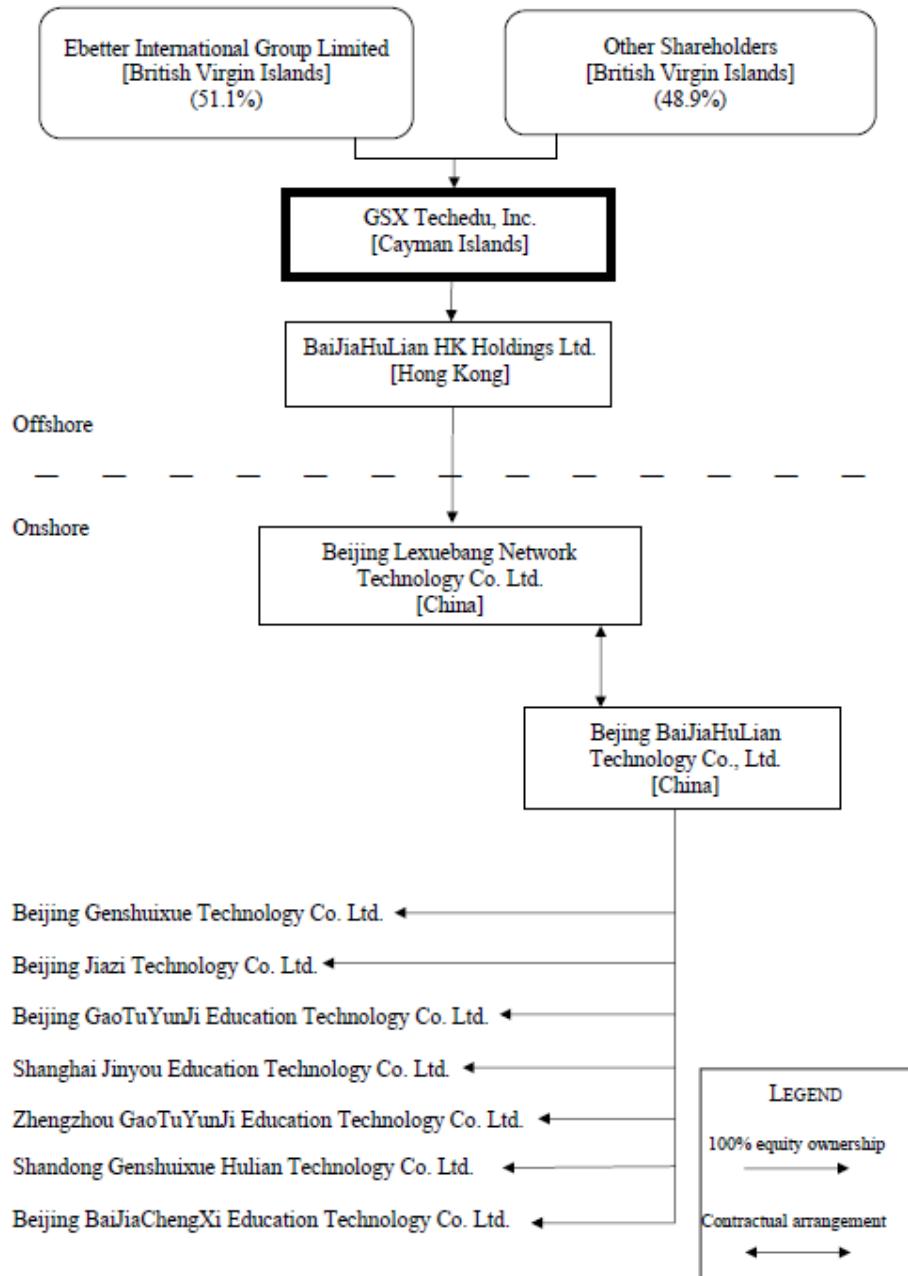
42. At its founding and throughout the Class Period, GSX's full equity structure was as follows:



43. The Company operates in China through an arrangement with its wholly foreign-owned enterprise, BaiJiaHuLian HK Holdings Limited (the “WFOE”), based in Hong Kong. In China, the VIE oversees the following 17 subsidiaries, each of which is wholly owned or fully controlled by the Company:

Subsidiaries of Beijing BaiJiaHuLian Technology Co. Ltd.				
#	Company Name (English)	Company Name (Mandarin)	BaiJiaHuLian Equity Interest	Other Shareholders
1	Jiangsu Genshuixue Education Technology Co. Ltd.	江苏跟谁学教育科技有限公司	100%	
2	Shandong Genshuixue Hulian Technology Co. Ltd.	山东跟谁学互联科技有限公司	100%	
3	Zhengzhou GaoTuYunJi Education Technology Co. Ltd.	郑州高途云集教育科技有限公司	100%	
4	Anhui Genshuixue Education Technology Co. Ltd.	安徽跟谁学教育科技有限公司	100%	
5	Shanghai Jinyou Education Technology Co. Ltd.	上海金囿教育科技有限公司	100%	
6	Nanchang Genshuixue Education Technology Co. Ltd.	南昌跟谁学教育科技有限公司	100%	
7	Zhejiang Genshuixue Education Technology Co. Ltd.	浙江跟谁学教育科技有限公司	100%	
8	Wuhan GaoTuYunJi Education Technology Co. Ltd.	武汉高途云集教育科技有限公司	100%	
9	Taiyuan GaoTuYunJi Education Technology Co. Ltd.	太原高途云集教育科技有限公司	100%	
10	Xi'an GaoTuYunJi Education Technology Co. Ltd.	西安高途云集教育科技有限公司	100%	
11	Beijing GaoTuYunJi Education Technology Co. Ltd.	北京高途云集教育科技有限公司	100%	
12	Beijing BaiJiaChengXi Education Technology Co. Ltd.	北京百家成蹊教育科技有限公司	100%	
13	Beijing Jiazi Technology Co. Ltd.	北京加紫科技有限公司	100%	
14	Beijing Genshuixue Technology Co. Ltd.	北京跟谁学科技有限公司	100%	
15	Chengdu Jingmiao Education Technology Corp.	成都菁苗教育科技股份有限公司	38.00%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chengdu Economic Daily (state institution) (47%) Zhang Huaiting (6%) Wang Ling (6%) Liang Naidan (3%)
16	Anhui Wanxin Genshuixue Education Technology Co. Ltd. (dissolved)	安徽皖新跟谁学教育科技有限公司	49.00%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anhui Xinhua Educational Book Publishing Co. Ltd. (majority state-owned) (51%)
17	Beijing Youlian Huanqiu Education Technology Co. Ltd. (dissolved 12 June 2020)	北京优联环球教育科技有限公司	30.00%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xiong Xiao (45%) Defendant Chen (10%) Li Zhichen (10%) Du Limin (5%)

44. In the IPO documents, the SPO documents, and in its 2019 20-F, GSX disclosed the following ownership structure:



45. Chengdu Economic Daily, holds a controlling ownership interest in Chengdu Jingmiao Education Technology Corporation. Additionally, during the Class Period, Anhui Xinhua Educational Book Publishing Co., Ltd. held a majority ownership interest in Anhui Wanxin Genshuixue Education Technology Co. Ltd.. Defendant Chen held a 10% ownership interest in Beijing Youlian Huanqiu Education Technology Co., Ltd.

3. Company Leadership

46. Defendant Chen is GSX’s Founder, Chairman, and Chief Executive Officer.

Before establishing GSX in 2014, Chen was the President of GSX’s competitor, New Oriental Education & Technology Group, Inc. (“New Oriental”). Chen also holds a 35% interest in Jining Century Tangren Capital Management Co. (“Tangren Capital”), which holds a 50% equity interest in Jining Shende Taihe Minjian Capital Management Co. (“Taihe Capital”). As of January 10, 2020, neither of these companies was formally registered with financial regulators.

47. Defendant Shen is GSX’s Chief Financial Officer, a role she assumed in December 2018. Before joining GSX, Shen was the Chief Financial Officer of China SinoEdu Co., Ltd. (“SinoEdu”), which specialized in English as a Learned Language (“ELL” or “ESL”) courses, from November 2017 through November 2018. Between February 2012 and November 2017, Shen held several positions at PricewaterhouseCoopers. On April 2, 2018, during Shen’s tenure at SinoEdu, SinoEdu was accused publicly of failing to pay its instructors and for mishandling their instructors’ visa sponsorships.

4. GSX’s Revenue Is Based Primarily on Its K-12 Student Enrollments

48. Throughout the Class Period, GSX has routinely stated that its revenues are directly attributable to, and depend in significant part upon, recruiting new students and generating enrollments. During each earnings call and in each quarterly report that GSX issued throughout the Class Period, the Company attributed the reported increases in net revenue to corresponding increases in paid course enrollments.

49. For example, during a teleconference with investors to report 2Q2019 earnings on August 22, 2019 at 12:00 GMT, Defendant Shen stated: “*Net revenue from our K-12 courses increased by 467.3% to ¥270.3 million and accounted for 76.4% of net revenues, increasing*

from 69.6% in the same period of 2018. *This revenue growth was primarily driven by increase in paid course enrollments and K–12 students['] tuition fees.*”

50. On a Form 6–K reporting 2Q2019 earnings, dated August 23, 2019 and signed by Defendant Shen, the Company stated:

Net revenues reached ¥353.7 million, a 413.4% increase from ¥68.9 million in the second quarter of 2018. The increase was mainly driven by the higher level of tuition fees we charged our K–12 students and the growth in paid course enrollments in our K–12 courses.

51. During a teleconference with investors to report 3Q2019 earnings on November 5, 2019 at 13:00 GMT, Defendant Shen stated:

Net revenue from our K–12 courses increased by 526% year-over to ¥459 million and accounted for 82% of net revenues. The net revenue contribution from K–12 courses has increased for 5 consecutive quarters and will continue to be our main source of revenue going forward. The revenue increase was primarily driven by increase in paid course enrol[l]ments and the K–12 students’ tuition fees.

52. On a Form 6–K reporting 3Q2019 earnings, dated November 7, 2019 and signed by Defendant Shen, the Company stated:

Net revenues reached ¥557.0 million, a 461.5% increase from ¥99.2 million in the third quarter of 2018. The increase was mainly driven by the growth in paid course enrollments for K–12 courses and a higher level of tuition fees that were charged to K–12 students.

53. During a teleconference with investors to report 4Q2019 and Fiscal Year 2019 earnings on February 18, 2020 at 13:00 GMT, Defendant Shen stated: “*Net revenue from our K–12 courses increased by 468% year-over-year to ¥773 million and accounted for 83% of net revenues. The proportion of K–12 net revenue has increased for 6 consecutive quarters, and will continue to be our main source of revenue going forward.*”

54. On a Form 6–K reporting 4Q2019 and Fiscal Year 2019 earnings, dated February 19, 2020 and signed by Defendant Shen, the Company stated:

Net revenues reached ¥935.0 million, a 412.9% *increase* from ¥182.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2018. The increase was *mainly driven by the growth in paid course enrollments for K-12 courses*.

55. Also on the Form 6-K dated February 19, 2020 and signed by Defendant Shen, the Company stated:

Net revenues reached ¥2,114.9 million, a 432.3% *increase* from ¥397.3 million in 2018. The increase was *mainly driven by the growth in paid course enrollments for K-12 courses* and a higher level of tuition fees that was charged to K-12 students.

56. During a teleconference with investors to “address market concerns” on April 9, 2020 at 11:00 GMT, Defendant Shen stated: “[E]nrollment happens spontaneously when we receive the cash.”

57. During a teleconference with investors to report 1Q2020 earnings on May 6, 2020 at 12:00 GMT, Defendant Shen stated:

Net revenue from our K-12 courses mainly offered through 2 brands, Gaotu Ketang and Genshuixue, *increased* by 448% year-over-year to ¥1.12 billion and *accounted for 86% of net revenues*. Net revenue from K-12 segment has continuously grown by over 400% year-over-year, and we expected the proportion of K-12 revenue will continue to expand as our main source of revenue.

58. Also during the teleconference with investors May 6, 2020 at 12:00 GMT, Defendant Shen stated that GSX’s “K-12 revenue growth has exceeded 400% each quarter since we went public.” Defendant Shen also stated: “The continued *growth* of gross billings from new paid *enrollments* also explains why our *revenue* is consistently able to *increase* both on a year-over-year and quarter-over-quarter level.”

59. On a Form 6-K reporting 1Q2020 earnings, dated May 7, 2020 and signed by Defendant Shen, the Company stated:

Net revenues reached ¥1,297.6 million, a 382.0% *increase* from ¥269.2 million in the first quarter of 2019. The increase was *mainly driven by the growth in paid course enrollments for K-12 courses*.

60. During a teleconference with investors to report 2Q2020 earnings on September 2, 2020 at 12:00 GMT, Defendant Chen stated: “[T]he paid course *enrollments* that we attracted in the second quarter laid a solid foundation for net *revenue growth* in the third and fourth quarters.” During the same teleconference, Defendant Shen stated: “*Net revenues from our K-12 courses*, mainly offered through 2 brands, Gaotu Ketang and Genshuixue[,] *increased* by 412% year-over-year to ¥1,385 million and *accounted for 84% of net revenues*.”

61. On a Form 6-K reporting 2Q2020 earnings, dated September 2, 2020 and signed by Defendant Shen, the Company stated:

Net revenues reached ¥1,650.3 million, a 366.6% *increase* from ¥353.7 million in the second quarter of 2019. The increase was *mainly driven by the growth in paid course enrollments for K-12 courses*. The number of online K-12 paid course enrollments increased 366.0% year-over-year to 1,496 thousand, which was contributed by both first-time paid course enrollments and retention of existing students.

62. As the foregoing examples demonstrate, GSX has represented consistently that the revenues generated from its K-12 course enrollments accounted for over 80% of all net revenues for the Company throughout the Class Period.

63. As alleged in detail below, GSX did not disclose that it falsified more than 70% of its reported K-12 course enrollment numbers throughout the Class Period. *First*, the Company recruited and hired engineers to program “bots” that “purchased” enrollments in courses. *Second*, the Company contracted with third parties, paying them commissions to generate fake enrollments. Pursuant to these arrangements, the third parties also used “bots” to falsify hundreds of thousands of fake student enrollments for a sizeable fee. *Third*, the Company paid its teaching staff—Instructors and Tutors—to generate fake enrollments. *Fourth*, although the Company offered free or discounted courses to students, the “bots” whose activities accounted

for more than 70% of GSX's K-12 student enrollments during the Class Period registered for regular-priced courses.

64. Accordingly, as the revenues generated from its K-12 course enrollments accounted for over 80% of all net revenues for the Company throughout the Class Period and as over 70% of those enrollments were falsified, the Company falsified over half of its total revenues throughout the Class Period.

B. The Company Has Repeatedly Falsified More than 70% of Its K-12 Student Enrollment and More Than Half of Its Revenues

1. Expert Analysis of Anomalies in the Company's Course Login Data Shows that 70% of the Company's Students Are "Bots"

65. Dr. Craig Knoblock is an expert in computer science and "bots." He is the Keston Executive Director of the Information Sciences Institute, Research Professor of Computer Science & Spatial Science, and Vice Dean of Engineering at the University of Southern California and the co-founder and chief scientist of Fetch Technologies, a bot-driven data mining enterprise. He is a Fellow of the Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence and the Association of Computing Machinery. In the past, Dr. Knoblock's research has centered on examining and establishing techniques for describing, acquiring, and exploiting the semantics of data through, among other things, source modeling, schema alignment, ontology alignment, entity linking, data cleaning, information extraction, and web data extraction. Dr. Knoblock has authored more than 400 peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters, and conference and workshop papers. From 2007 through 2015, Dr. Knoblock served as Trustee of the International Joint Conferences on Artificial Intelligence; as President of the International Joint Conferences on Artificial Intelligence from 2011 through 2013; and as Past President of the International Joint Conferences on Artificial Intelligence from 2013 through 2015. On July 29, 2014, he was awarded the Robert S. Engelmore Memorial Lecture Award from the Association for the

Advancement of Artificial Intelligence. In his role as chief scientist at Fetch Technologies, Dr. Knoblock developed systems that make extensive use of bots to mine data from websites. In perfecting such systems, Dr. Knoblock has developed and employed techniques to avoid automatic bot detection by, among other things, making the bots act more like humans. Plaintiffs have consulted with, and base their allegations in part on, the expert factual analyses of, Dr. Knoblock.

66. Plaintiffs engaged Dr. Knoblock to conduct an independent assessment of user login data published by the research firm Muddy Waters and of conclusions Muddy Water's drew from these data in Muddy Waters May 18 and 28, 2020 published research reports.

67. Dr. Knoblock analyzed sign-in statistics from data taken by Muddy Waters from Genshuixue and Gaotu users, and concluded from this data that it is highly likely that 70% or more of GSX Techedu's purported sign-in records are not from human students, but are instead records generated by "bots" signing in to the classes automatically. In reaching his conclusion, Dr. Knoblock reviewed the data analyses detailed in the May 19 and May 28, 2020 reports by Muddy Waters. Dr. Knoblock took the facts and data as stated in these reports to be true (they are), and reached his conclusions independently based on those facts.

68. According to Dr. Knoblock and Muddy Waters, four anomalies appear in the Company's class login data that are best explained by the Company's systematic use of bots to falsify student logins. *First*, more than half of users joined the classes at the exact same second prior to the start of class on different weeks ("Same-Second, Different-Week" joiners) (or they can be linked to one of these users by either joiner at the same time or from the same IP address). For example, a student who joined a class at 1:22:38PM on one week, and then joined at 1:22:38PM one or more different weeks is a Same-Second, Different-Week joiner. *Second*,

nearly one-third of students logged into the classes using the same IP address a teacher or tutor used (“Student-with-Teacher-IP” joiners). As GSX has no physical classrooms where devices could be shared in person, that one-third of students should share the same IP address as a teacher can only be explained by teachers and tutors logging in pretending to be students on their phones or computers using bot software. *Third*, large groups of users routinely join at the same second more than five minutes before or after the start of a class (“Burst” joiners). These bursts often take place in the midst of little or no other joining activity. These bursts are best explained as cell phones in bot farms signing on automatically in tandem as fake students. *Fourth*, nearly one in seven users login to online classes implausibly early—thirty minutes or more before the start of class. While one might expect, for various unusual reasons, that one or two students in a large class might log in this early, that one in seven students would log in more than thirty minutes before class defies the experience of anyone familiar with student life.

69. Muddy Waters found that these anomalies alone are associated with greater than 70% of the users. Dr. Knoblock likewise concluded that the four anomalies are associated with at least 70% of the users, such that at least 70% of the students purporting to login to GSX classes are highly likely, and certainly more likely than not, to be fake—according to Dr. Knoblock, at least 70% of the logins are best explained as bots rather than human users.

70. The data Muddy Waters’ used in its analysis were 463,217 sign-on records for 54,065 Genshuixue and Gaotu users across more than 200 paid K-12 classes in the first half of 2020. Muddy Waters gathered the data included in its reports from publicly accessible sources. Gathering data from Gaotu100.com and Genshuixue.com required separate approaches. The Genshuixue.com platform has both a website and a desktop application that students can use. Once a user signs up and logs in, the user opens Google Chrome Developer tools, turns on the

Network tab, switches to XHR and sees data being passed between the browser and the Genshuixe.com website. Inside of this data there is a wealth of information including archives of every class session purchased. This data was used to perform analyses of bot activity on both platforms.

71. Gaotu100.com is very similar in design and functionality to Genshuixe and shares domain names and resources with Genshuixe. After setting up an account and purchasing classes, some data in the browser becomes available to the user, and this data was included in the analyses. Additional data was gathered after installing the Gaotu100.com app on a phone and configuring the device to send data through an intercepting HTTP proxy. This method enabled collection of messages and data between the phone and the GSX servers, and revealed the path to the class data archives. After locating the class archives, the files for each of the purchased classes were downloaded and examined. The files included extensive information about the users including: User Number, Name, Alternate Name, Avatar, User Type (0,1,2), Course ID and/or Class ID (Gaotu only has Class ID's), Class Join and Exit Times, and IP address.

72. The samples included over 200 paid K-12 classes purchased between January and March 2020, almost equally divided between Gaotu100.com and Genshuixe.com. The sample was randomly chosen, within these constraints. The classes spanned K-12 grade levels and subject matter. In total, the data set included 463,217 logins made by 54,065 unique users (students, tutors, and teachers). Gaotu was busier, accounting for approximately two-thirds of the logins.

73. Notably, the class data include User Numbers (which are also displayed in the class attendance records) and User Types. By cross referencing the class data with data

displayed in teacher and tutor pages on genshuixue.com, it can be determined that 100% of the teachers listed on the genshuixue.com were marked as Type 1 users, and 100% of the tutors listed on genshuixue.com were marked Type 2. As all Type 1 and 2 users are teachers or tutors, Type 0 records are student users. In this way, users may be identified as students, teachers or tutors. The dataset of users contained 29 Type 1s (teacher), 371 Type 2s (tutor), and 53,694 unique Type 0s.

a. “Same-Second, Different-Week” Joiners

74. *First*, over half (52.8%) of the unique users in the sample were identified as bots because they are Same-Second, Different-Week Joiners, or are linked to them. Same-Second, Different-Week Joiners are users who join a class at same time—to the second—on the same day of at least two different weeks, and the users linked to them. Dr. Knoblock has opined that probability of such a precise login happening two or more times for a single user in a single course is extremely low. In addition to the natural variability in the time at which a (human) user logs in, there are moment-to-moment differences in the way internet traffic and data within GSX’s own network flow that make logging in at the same precise second one or more weeks apart extremely unlikely unless attempted repeatedly through automation. Muddy Waters provided a useful analogy: the phenomenon evidenced by Same-Second, Different-Week joiners is similar to a weekly flight from City A to City B touching down two or more times at exactly the same second.

75. Within the dataset of 54,065 unique users, Muddy Waters found 5,742 users (10.6%) whose logins record this Same-Second, Different-Week joining phenomenon. Note also that 100% of these Same-Second, Different-Week Joiners exhibited at least one of the other bot behaviors discussed below.

76. While most Same-Second, Different-Week Joiners recorded only one same-second, different-week join (two different occasions with log-ins at the same second), 1,261 (21.6%) unique Same-Second, Different-Week Joiners recorded a same-second, different-week join on two or more occasions.

Frequency	Frequency of Precise Joins by User								
	All Types			"Students"			"Tutors"		
	Total All Types	% Total Uniques	% of Precise Joiners	Total Type 0	% Total Uniques	% of Precise Joiners	Total Type 2	% Total Uniques	% of Precise Joiners
Users with 1 Precise Join	4,584	8.479%	78.55%	4,518	8.357%	77.42%	66	0.12%	1.13%
Users with 2 Precise Joins	493	0.912%	8.45%	481	0.890%	8.24%	12	0.02%	0.21%
Users with 3 Precise Joins	543	1.004%	9.30%	529	0.978%	9.06%	14	0.03%	0.24%
Users with 4 Precise Joins	106	0.196%	1.82%	105	0.194%	1.80%	1	0.00%	0.02%
Users with 5 Precise Joins	69	0.128%	1.18%	69	0.128%	1.18%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Users with 6 Precise Joins	25	0.046%	0.43%	25	0.046%	0.43%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Users with 7 Precise Joins	12	0.022%	0.21%	12	0.022%	0.21%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Users with 8 Precise Joins	3	0.006%	0.05%	2	0.004%	0.03%	1	0.00%	0.02%
Users with 9 Precise Joins	1	0.002%	0.02%	1	0.002%	0.02%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Sub-total	5,836	10.794%	100%	5,742	10.621%	98.4%	94	0.174%	1.6%

77. These Same-Second, Different-Week Joiners are linked to 33,145 additional users who share the same distinct IP address and users who joined classes at the exact same moment (often as part of large bursts). After subtracting 10,342 duplicates, there are 28,545 total users (52.8%) that are Same-Second, Different-Week Joiners or linked to them, and so are likely on this basis to be bots.

Sum of "Student/Bot" Precise Joiners & Linked Users					
	Total	% of Total Uniques	Total Joins	% of Total Joins	Total IPs
Precise Joiner, Student	5,742	10.6%	95,988	20.72%	27,001
Joined at same precise second as another Precise Joiner	27,992	51.8%	318,861	68.84%	105,586
Shared a distinct IP address with another Precise Joiner	5,153	9.5%	75,116	16.22%	27,414
Total Unique Precise Joiner-Linked Users (sum of 3 lines above less overlapping data points)	28,545	52.8%	325,711	70.3%	107,045
					64.8%

b. Student-with-Teacher-IP Joiners

78. *Second*, "Student-with-Teacher-IP Joiners" may be defined as purported student users that use the same IP address as a teacher or tutor. An IP address is a numerical label assigned to each unique device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol.

Each IP address is associated with, for example, a single connected cell phone or laptop computer. 15,239 purported student users (28.2%) in the dataset logged into classes using the same IP address as a teacher or tutor on at least one occasion. As GSX has no physical classrooms where devices could be shared in person, that one-third of students should share the same IP address as a teacher can only be explained by teachers and tutors logging in as students on their phones or computers using bot software. Adding Student-with-Teacher-IP Joiners to the count of unique users highly likely to be bots brings the total to 34,534 users, or 63.9%, after eliminating duplicate unique users.

79. Another 1,364 unique users are linked through shared IPs to these Student-with-Teacher-IP Joiners, bringing the total percentage of unique users identified this way to 16,603, which is 30.7%. In the dataset, there are 10,614 Student-with-Teacher-IP Joiners (63.9%) that are also Same-Second, Different-Week Joiners. Almost two-thirds of Student-with-Teacher-IP Joiners are also Same-Second, Different-Week Joiners, which reinforces the conclusion that these users are bots.

"Student" Users Linked to GSX Teacher & Tutor IPs						
User Description	Total	% of Total Uniques	Total Joins	% of Total Joins	Total Distinct IPs	% of Total Distinct IPs
Unique Teachers & Tutors*	394	0.73%	7,700	1.66%	743	0.5%
Unique users sharing a distinct IP with a Teacher / Tutor ("Student")	15,239	28.19%	182,344	39.36%	24,016	14.5%
Unique users sharing a distinct IP with a "Student/Bot"	1,364	2.52%	13,484	2.91%	28,817	17.5%
Total unique GSX-linked "Student/Bot" users*	16,603	30.71%	195,828	42.28%	47,583	28.8%

*Elimates overlapping data points for IP addresses and teachers/tutor counts.

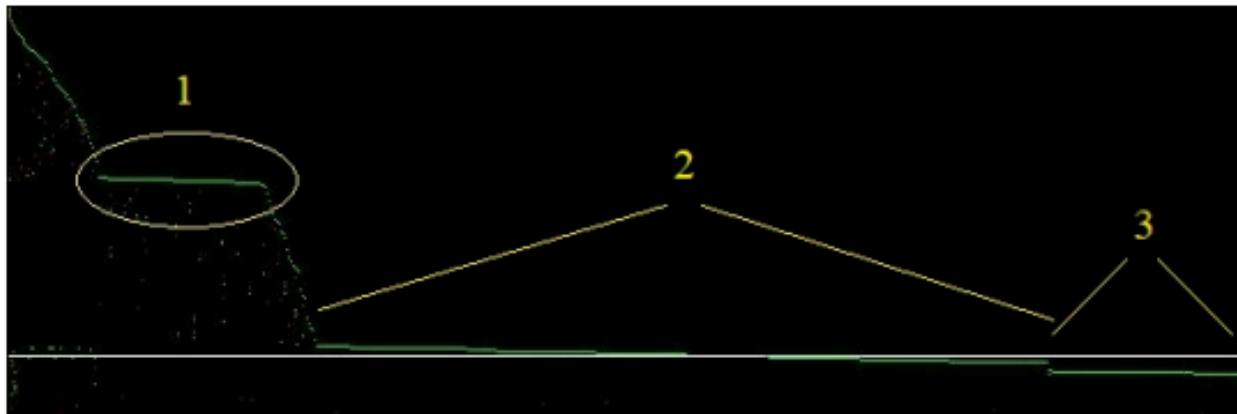
Sum of "Student" Precise Joiners & Linked Users						
Unique Users When Combining Precise Joiners, Precise-Joiner Linked Users & GSX-Linked "Student/Bot" Users	Total	% of Total Uniques	Total Joins	% of Total Joins	Total IPs	
					% of Total IP Address	
34,534	63.9%		359,690	77.7%	112,281	68.00%

c. Burst Joiners

80. *Third*, large groups of users routinely join at the same second, in “bursts,” more than five minutes before or after the start of a class (“Burst Joiners”). These bursts often take

place in the midst of little or no other joining activity. These bursts are caused by cell phones in bot farms signing on automatically in tandem as fake students.

81. The Burst Joiner pattern for a given class can be visualized in a graph on which the vertical Y axis is time, broken into increments of one second, and the horizontal X axis is the number of unique user joining at that second. The horizontal white line represents the second at which the class started—joining below the white line occurred after the start of class. Bursts of joining activity appear on the graph as three long horizontal lines, marked 1, 2, and 3. The data for the graph below comes from a class for a paid upper grade elementary school math course on the GSX platform that runs over several months. The below pattern is typical of the pattern for joining in classes in the dataset.



82. In Burst 1, 104 unique users joined during a four second period that began nine minutes 40 seconds before the start of class.

83. To be conservative, Muddy Waters' analysis did not count bursts that occurred five minutes before class started through five minutes after class started, unless the logins exhibited some other bot behavior (including being a Same-Second, Different-Week Joiner). Accordingly, Muddy Waters largely excluded Burst 2 from its analysis.

84. Although Burst 3 occurs at four minutes seven seconds after class starts (within the five minute window), these joiners are counted as bots because during this three second window, among the 96 stragglers were three Same-Second, Different-Week Joiners that joined this particular class at the same second.

85. In a public press release, GSX Techedu attempted to explain away Burst Joiners.

GSX's business, which focuses on online live large classes, splits a large class with one instructor into smaller groups with multiple tutors. Burst joiners are caused when classes transition from tutors to instructors, which is a typical course procedure. Typically, a tutor offers a prep session before a paid class to warm up students with games and quizzes. When the formal class starts, the tutor will transition all his or her students from the small groups to the instructor's large class, and the instructor takes over. If a tutor fails to do so in time, the system will automatically switch classes for students, usually around the class start times, thus causing large groups of users to join classes at the same time.

86. Plaintiffs do not allege, and affirmatively deny, that the statements made by GSX in the above paragraph are accurate representations of its business or practices.

87. Dr. Knoblock has opined that Burst Joiners cannot be explained by reference to purported simultaneous automatic switching over of users from tutorial prep sessions to a main class when the class begins. According to Dr. Knoblock, as the dataset shows, many of these joiners occur after the class has started, and only a very poorly designed automated bot would transition students from a tutorial prep session to a main class after the class has begun.

88. Moreover, Muddy Waters analyses specifically excluded users who joined within five minutes before or after the start of a class, unless other data indicated that the users were bots. Dr. Knoblock has opined that routine bursts of joiners well before the start of a class (more than five minutes) cannot plausibly be explained by any purported automated switching of users from tutorial prep sessions to a main class when the class starts because it is implausible that software engineers would design such automated switching to occur more than five minutes prior to the start of class, and for it to occur at different times for different tutors.

89. Dr. Knoblock has opined that GSX's claim that automatic switching from tutorial prep sessions to the main classes explains Same-Second, Different-Week Joiner is also wrong. In a Chinese WeChat response to the Muddy Waters report, GSX stated that if a tutor has not switched the small class over by the start time of the large class, the system will automatically perform the switch. However, only 5,742 unique users were Same-Second, Different-Week Joiner, which was 10.6% of the sample. GSX states that such small class to large class switches are "typical", and that there is an automatic switch for tutors that fail to switch by the class start time. If GSX's explanation were accurate, then any student whose tutor failed to switch the class over by its start for at least two of their classes would be a Same-Second, Different-Week Joiner. They would account for far more than 10.6% of the sample.

d. Early Joiners

90. *Fourth*, nearly one in seven users login to online classes implausibly early—thirty minutes or more before the start of class ("Early Joiners"). These Early Joiners are very likely to be bots. While one might expect, for various unlikely reasons, that one or two students in a large class might on occasion log in this early, that one in seven students in every class would log in more than thirty minutes before class begins defies the experience of anyone familiar with student life or online meetings in general. For example, to log into a Zoom videoconference more than 30 minutes early would be highly unusual.

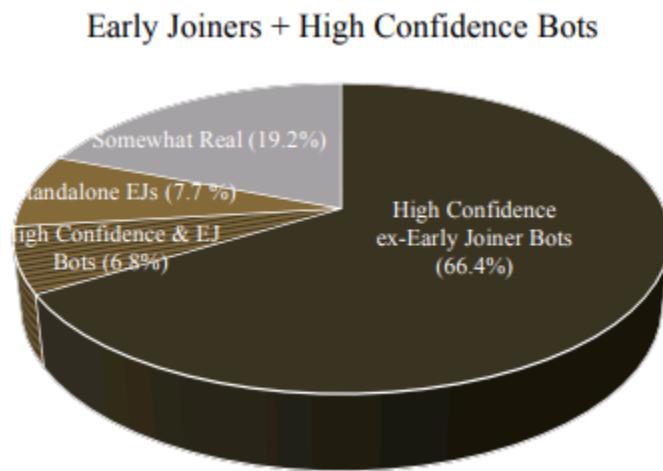
91. The total number of unique Early Joiners in the sample was 7,579 (14.0%), of which 3,676 (48.5%) exhibited at least one of the other assumed bot behaviors, which reinforces the value of early joining as an indicator of bots. After eliminating the duplicates from other categories of anomalies, there were 3,903 (7.2%) unique Early Joiners. If users that share Early Joiner IP addresses with Early Joiners are included, there are a total 4,143 unique Early Joiners (7.7%) in the dataset that do not exhibit additional bot behavior.

92. Dr. Knoblock has opined that Early Joiners cannot be explained as students logging into tutorial prep sessions that take place before the start of a class, as the login data in Muddy Waters' dataset is login data for main classes rather than tutorial sessions.

93. Students enrolled in GSX are not likely to differ markedly from other Chinese students (or students in any classroom globally with which Plaintiffs are familiar) who do not exhibit this behavior of logging in or arriving to a class en masse half an hour early. The most plausible explanation is that these logins are not from humans, but rather from bots.

e. Combined, These Analyses Show that at least 70% or More of the Companies' Users Are Bots

94. Muddy Waters found that these anomalies alone are associated more than 70% of the users. That is, under Muddy Waters analysis, more than 70% of the students purporting to login to GSX classes are highly likely, and certainly more likely than not, to be fake.



95. Dr. Knoblock reached the same conclusion after independently reviewing Muddy Waters' data. Dr. Knoblock concluded that the four anomalies are associated with at least 70% of the users, such that at least 70% of the students purporting to login to GSX classes are highly likely, and certainly more likely than not, to be fake—according to Dr. Knoblock, at least 70% of the logins are best explained as bots rather than human users.

96. Accordingly, more than 70% of GSX user logins are bots rather than human users and are falsified.

2. Multiple Confidential Witnesses² Confirm in Detail that GSX Techedu's Customer Base is Grossly Inflated by Its Use of Bots and Other Methods to Falsify Student Enrollments

a. CW-1

97. Confidential Witness 1 (“CW-1”), a former GSX “Android Engineer” who worked at GSX’s Beijing headquarters in the “Sales and Marketing” department from approximately April 10, 2019 through approximately June 20, 2020, has firsthand knowledge of GSX’s rampant use of bots to falsify student accounts and to use those accounts log into classes at specified times. According to CW-1, the accounts also were used to write positive reviews about the courses.

98. According to CW-1, the Beijing headquarters consists of dozens of “mobile phone rooms,” each packed with shelves of “many thousands” of mobile devices. GSX employs, and actively recruits, hundreds of engineers at the Beijing headquarters, “unlike any ordinary education company.” CW-1 was paid directly by GSX to “brush” course enrollments.

99. CW-1’s role as an “Android Engineer” was twofold. She spent about one-quarter of her time harvesting user data from private WeChat accounts to be used to set up fake student enrollment accounts. The other three-fourths of CW-1’s time was devoted to “reverse engineering codes” for Android mobile devices, and then reprogramming such devices with the codes that CW-1 generated. After programming a given device with a given code, it would execute specified commands automatically. Most devices were set up with the user data that CW-1 harvested from WeChat accounts and were programmed with bots that would

² To protect their anonymity, all Confidential Witnesses are ascribed feminine pronouns.

automatically open WeChat with the stolen user data, enroll in GSX’s promotional courses, log-in to the classes at specified times, and then write positive reviews about the courses. A smaller number of devices were programmed to open WeChat and then send thousands of advertisements for GSX courses to random WeChat account users, others were programmed to “contact students” through WeChat, while still others “taught classes” on GSX’s Weishi platform.

100. According to CW-1, some of the Sales and Marketing personnel, including fellow “engineers,” also taught classes but did not have teaching credentials.

b. CW-2

101. Confidential Witness 2 (“CW-2”) is a former GSX an engineering manager who worked at GSX’s Beijing headquarters beginning in 2015, and has direct knowledge of all three ways in which GSX falsified student enrollment figures. In her role as engineering manager, CW-2 directly supervised software engineers.

102. According to CW-2, GSX began using bots to “brush” enrollments in 2015. In that year, GSX had “few students,” but GSX “want[ed] the teachers to feel that there were many.” In a class of “just five students,” for example, GSX would enroll “500” bot-generated users, “letting the traffic volume become very big” so that the students and teachers would “feel that the platform’s volume was huge.”

103. CW-2 explained that, to accomplish this, throughout the Class Period GSX’s engineers installed a software known internally as “Group Control” through which GSX instructors and tutors remotely manipulated and programmed the behavior of registered student accounts. These accounts ran the software applications that other engineers, such as CW-2, installed on thousands of mobile phone devices, which became bot-controlled devices that GSX operated from its headquarters. According to CW-2, each of these bot-controlled devices is

assigned to a registered mobile phone number, and GSX's engineers assigned to each bot-controlled device a WeChat account number (which, in China, must be linked to a real person) and then programmed the bot-controlled device with the "Group Control" software and several other codes. When executed, these other codes caused the bot-controlled devices to purchase course enrollments, sign into and out of classes, create new student accounts, and send messages to other students, tutors, and instructors.

104. According to CW-2, more than half of the office space at GSX's Beijing headquarters is occupied with servers, each of which controls approximately 1,000 bot-controlled devices. According to CW-2:

GSX itself has a room, in this computer room there are over 10,000 machines, we call them the group robots, which is used to control [the operation]. One person can control about 1,000 cell phones without a problem, and these can be operated remotely or from the room, I can control all of the machines. Then I can imitate the data generated by a real student or real buying, this is already a very mature technology.

105. Specifically, GSX's instructors and tutors used "Group Control" to program the Bot-Controlled Devices' general rates and patterns of attendance over the course of a semester ("personality traits"), and to manipulate the Bot-Controlled Devices' rates and patterns for each course session ("behaviors").

106. In addition to her knowledge of GSX's use of bots to falsify student enrollments and activity, CW-2 also has knowledge of GSX's two other two additional brushing schemes. First, as explained further by CW-3, GSX contracts with third-party brushing firms to brush its enrollment figures further. In this scheme, CW-2 explained that she "would sign a contract with [the third-party brushing company], I would put ¥1,000,000 into ads, and [the third-party brushing company] would promise me, for example, that 2%, that [the third-party brushing company] can keep ¥20,000" as "commission." In this scenario, according to CW-2, the third-

party brushing company was required to use the remaining ¥980,000 to purchase GSX’s class with “virtual cell numbers or WeChat account numbers.” GSX reported these enrollments as “revenues” and reported the commissions as sales and marketing expenses. Depending on the number of enrollments a given third-party brusher could fabricate, the commissions ranged between two and five percent of the course’s tuition price. Other third-party brushers specialized in fabricating attendance data for GSX, according to CW-2.

107. In a third scheme, as corroborated by CW-4, GSX paid instructors and tutors to brush sales. CW-2 recalled she entered contracts with certain of the Company’s instructors and tutors, pursuant to which GSX agreed to promote their courses with “ads” and other promotional materials in exchange for the instructors’ and tutors’ agreements to purchase fake enrollments. In this scenario, GSX advanced the instructors and tutors “¥1,000,000,” which the instructors and tutors used to purchase enrollments. The Company’s instructors and tutors were motivated to do so, CW-2 explains, because the Company promoted their courses on the “platform-run ads.” Although no financial consideration was exchanged, this tit-for-tat “commission” or “payment” induced several instructors and tutors to participate in this scheme.

c. CW-3

108. The Company falsified student enrollments, including student enrollments in regularly priced courses, using third parties, according to Confidential Witness 3 (“CW-3”), who also has first-hand knowledge of GSX’s pervasive “brushing” activities.

109. CW-3 was employed by a third-party brushing firm in Beijing from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. In this role, she was regularly paid commissions by GSX to enroll in GSX’s courses with fake or assumed identities and to write positive reviews. CW-3 explains that “GSX management” had a contract with this third-party brusher, pursuant to which CW-3 and her colleagues would assume the identities of “and conduct activities as if [they] were

real students.” CW-3 would “buy classes, write positive reviews, and join in the large classes to boost up [GSX]’s head counts” with harvested user data from various social media platforms, including WeChat. According to CW-3, in 2019, the third-party brusher’s employees, including CW-3, accounted for approximately 40% of all enrollments in GSX’s K-12 courses, and wrote approximately 35% of the positive reviews for GSX’s K-12 instructors. That is, the third-party for which CS-3 worked falsified approximately 40% of all enrollments in GSX’s K-12 courses in 2019. GSX paid the third-party brusher ¥50 per enrollment.

110. GSX planned its third-party brushing months in advance. Each quarter, GSX prepared and sent a “detailed brushing plan” to the third-party brusher. These plans specified the dates, times, course titles, tuition rates, and instructors for whom the third party was to focus its brushing efforts. CW-3 and her colleagues referenced and used these plans daily to ascertain the GSX courses in which to enroll and then attend, and the GSX instructors about whom to write positive reviews.

111. As part of the scheme, when the Company sent its brushing plans to the third-party each quarter, GSX concurrently transferred the full amount of the tuition fees, together with commissions, for the agreed-upon fake enrollments. Thus, each time CW-3 and her colleagues enrolled a fake student in one of GSX’s courses, GSX was not generating new revenue or acquiring any customers. Instead, the Company was paying the third-party brusher to generate fake student enrollments.

d. CW-4

112. GSX also forced its sales employees to falsify student enrollments. Confidential Witness 4 (“CW-4”), a former GSX employee, worked within GSX’s “Sales and Marketing” department as a “Course Consultant” for the VIE in Zhengzhou, China from June 2019 through January 2020. In this role, CW-4’s official job duties were to solicit potential customers and to

generate enrollments for GSX's high school courses offered by GSX's Gaotu Classroom brand. CW-4 also assisted GSX's instructors with selling their courses to potential students and "converting" students enrolled in promotionally priced courses to regular-priced courses. CW-4 has first-hand knowledge of GSX's pervasive enrollment "brushing" activities, and her account makes clear that the Company's brushing activities were not limited to its Beijing headquarters. CW-4 reported to the Gaotu-Zhengzhou Sales Manager, who reported to the Gaotu Sales Director.

113. CW-4 worked at "Zhengzhou Center," a property that the Company acquired in July 2019 for ¥75 million—the same property that Defendant Chen would later represent to investors that GSX "purchased" for ¥320 million in January 2020. According to CW-4, when the Zhengzhou Center was established in July 2019, a team of "10–20 people" occupied the property, all of whom were Course Consultants tasked with soliciting customers and generating enrollments for GSX's online business. By December 31, 2019, CW-4 says that GSX occupied two floors at the Zhengzhou Center.

114. According to CW-4, GSX required the Course Consultants to "brush" sales and enrollments, and they did so. During the last week of each month, the Course Consultants assumed false identities—often using the WeChat credentials of former promotional students who did not "convert" to a regular-priced course—to purchase additional student enrollments. CW-4 and the other Course Consultants took screenshots of these sham transactions and sent them to potential customers, claiming falsely that there "were only a few spots left" in the given course, hoping to induce a panic sale. CW-4 and the other Course Consultants also disguised themselves as students to post positive course and instructor reviews on the various parent and student WeChat groups.

115. CW-4 stated that course consultants who refused to falsify enrollments and sales, or who failed to keep quiet about this brushing activity, were fired. For example, in November 2019, one of CW-4's colleagues, a fellow course consultant, informed the parent of an enrolled student that several of the participants in the student group were GSX employees. Immediately thereafter, GSX terminated the colleague's employment.

116. CW-4 explained that "the Company exerted this kind of pressure on everyone, from teachers to salespeople to managers," because the Company needed "to make a profit." Those whose sales records remained low were fired or demoted. Indeed, CW-4 recalled that in September 2019, one of the "original 10" Case Consultants at Zhengzhou Center was demoted to an entry-level position because of her unsatisfactory sales performance. Salespeople, including Course Consultants like CW-4, earned a commission on each course they sold, and commissions, which ranged between five and ten percent of the tuition fees remitted by the salesperson's customers each month, were contingent on the salesperson "converting" an acceptable number of customers in that month.

117. At the beginning of each month, the Zhengzhou Center Sales Director circulated a report from GSX headquarters to the Course Consultants, including CW-4. This report had "a number" and their job was to meet that target. In her role as a Course Consultant, GSX's compensation was based in substantial part on her success in "converting" customers from the promotional courses to the regular-priced courses. Failure to meet the monthly target established in Beijing was "unthinkable." For these reason, course consultants routinely falsified enrollments and sales.

118. CW-4 explained that the Company "does not spend much on attracting potential customers" because unlike its competitors, which generally promote sales by showing students

and parents recorded lessons, “GSX offers live trial lectures at a very cheap price — ¥9 per course — and has salespeople follow-up with these clients until they eventually purchase higher-priced courses.”

119. CW-4 further explained that the culture at GSX is one in which deception in many forms is rampant and encouraged. WeChat accounts with promotional content “misrepresented teacher qualifications” and “made false promises and dishonest claims,” among other sales tactics that “cannot be talked about openly.” As CW-4 said, “We would definitely not tell [the customers] the truth.” According to CW-4, GSX directed the Course Consultants to misrepresent the tutors’ credentials and to tell customers that the tutors graduated from “211” or “985” universities, a list of prestigious institutions so designated by the Chinese government. In reality, most tutors never attended university—most graduated from junior colleges. Thus, CW-4 and the Course Consultants routinely “photoshopped tutors’ diplomas and sent them to customers in WeChat groups.”

120. GSX also directed the Course Consultants to make false promises and dishonest claims to customers. Specifically, each day at GSX’s instruction, the Course Consultants “promised parents of potential students that the tutors would provide one-on-one service for each student 24 hours a day,” when in fact “each tutor took care of more than 200 students” and had no time to devote individualized attention to each student. To encourage promotional customers to “convert” to regular customers, also at GSX’s express direction, the Course Consultants offered “free, proprietary study materials” to students and parents. These study materials were not proprietary; in fact, the Course Consultants were given copies of competitors’ materials; they reformatted those materials, affixed a GSX logo to them, and then distributed the materials to the newly-enrolled customers.

121. After Course Consultants would falsify student enrollments into promotional classes, those fake “students” would not convert to full-tuition courses. This phenomenon contributed to a very low conversion rate of “students” from promotional courses to regularly priced courses: CW-4 explains that only 10% of promotional students would “convert” from a promotional course to a regular-priced course. Thus, some ninety percent of GSX’s enrollments—who paid ¥9 for their trial course—never purchased a regular-priced course. Although fees for the regular-priced courses were negotiable, CW-4 explains that students who enrolled in the regular-priced courses paid between “¥3,000 and ¥5,000 per course.” Students who chose to take a full curriculum on all subjects—fewer than five percent of all enrollments—paid a semesterly tuition, ranging between “¥20,000 and ¥30,000.” Only about 20% of students enrolled in a promotional course would finish all of the classes.

e. CW-5

122. Confidential Witness 5 (“CW-5”) is a former customer and former student of GSX, and has firsthand knowledge from the perspective of a student that GSX enrolled fake “students” in its classes. CW-5 is also an independent English teacher who operates a private English vocabulary learning platform in China, “CW-5 English.” Since 2008, CW-5 has posted blogs about her English-learning journey and has authored an English vocabulary book for Mandarin speakers. On or about July 13, 2016, CW-5 paid GSX to market her services as an independent English teacher.

123. In September 2019, after receiving an unsolicited advertisement from GSX in her business’s official WeChat account, CW-5 enrolled in GSX’s 200-session high-school level promotional English vocabulary course titled “Magnetic Levitation 38000” and paid ¥5,080 in

tuition (USD \$707.66³). The course was to meet for four hours per day, five days per week. Upon enrolling in the course, CW-5 received invitations to join two WeChat groups, one for students enrolled in the course, and the other for parents of students enrolled in the course. Classes began at 8:00 a.m. on the morning of September 3, 2019.

124. On the first day of class, the instructor taught for about one hour, after which “there was nothing” in the classroom, so CW-5 sent a message to the student and parent WeChat groups, inquiring whether any others were suddenly unable to view the course content. In the parent group, two users, each purporting to be parents of enrolled students, responded within seconds of each other with identical messages, explaining that it was the “Self-Study Period.”

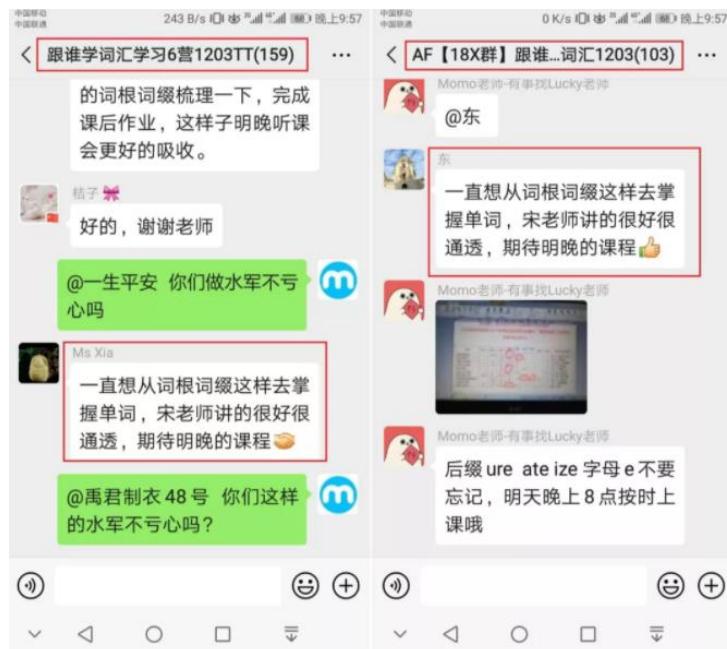
125. Approximately ten minutes after the class period ended, at around 12:10 p.m., individuals purporting to be students and parents, each “with different WeChat IDs sent out as many as five groups of almost identical praise” for the instructor in both the student group and in the parent group.

126. For example, two “different” individuals in both groups said: “Teacher Song really hit the nail on the head, love it,” using identical Chinese characters in the same order:

³ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Foreign Exchange Rates—H.10: United States Dollars to Chinese Yuan Renminbi* (Sept. 3, 2019), https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h10/hist/dat00_ch.htm.



127. In another example, two “different” individuals in both groups said: “I always wanted to learn from root words like this, Teacher Song did very well. Perfect, looking forward to tomorrow’s class,” using identical Chinese characters in the same order:



128. In another example, two “different” individuals in both groups said: “I enjoy this methodology for memorizing words. Doing more with less, I like it,” using the same Chinese characters in the same order:



129. In another example, two “different” individuals in both groups said: “The teacher speaks very well, very helpful for children. Great!,” using the same Chinese characters in the same order:



130. According to CW-5, each of the class sessions she attended followed the same routine: an instructor would teach for about one hour and then leave the platform. Ten minutes after the class was scheduled to end, different users in both the student and parent groups would post favorable reviews of the lesson and of the instructor using identical grammatical syntax.

131. On December 5, 2019, CW-5 published an article through her business's official WeChat account. In the article, CW-5 claimed that most of the positive reviews were written by GSX personnel, who hacked the user IDs of random WeChat users, enrolled in the courses, and then wrote the reviews after each class.

132. The same day, a representative from GSX's legal department sent CW-5 a message to CW-5's official WeChat account and threatened her with legal action:



GSX Legal: [CW-2], here is how it is: Firstly, we offer free courses that are accessible to the public. There are teaching assistants in group chats who regularly notify people to attend classes in order to ensure that everyone has a satisfactory experience; there is no sign of fraud. Secondly, your article consists of assumptions and speculations about our company. If such content brings harm to our company's reputation, among other aspects, we intend to resolve these issues through reasonable and effective legal action.

[CW-1]: Well, prove that the five groups of identical positive reviews I included in my article are not a coincidence.

[CW-1]: But having said that, what happens if I continue to find many similarities amongst positive reviews in the future?

[CW-1]: We can follow the legal procedure now if you would like.

133. On January 14, 2020, CW-5 published a second article on Sina Weibo, a popular Chinese microblogging website, detailing her concerns and suspicions of GSX's rampant brushing. On February 21, 2020, Qing Feng an instructor employed by GSX's Gaotu Classroom brand, posted the following public response:



高途教务青枫老师 [黑名单]

我看浏览了一下你写的文章，内容写的好不好不评论，单从流量的角度，其他所有的文章最多的阅读量不超2k，大部分都是几百，只有这一篇过万，所以你是蹭热度吸流量？还是专门黑这个叫什么跟谁学的机构？现在的人真的不负责，只有这一篇这么多评论？还都是支持你？搞笑吧，把读者当傻子？

02-21 12:11:26

Qing Feng: I read the article you wrote. I won't comment on how well written the content is. From an analytical point of view, you have fewer than 2,000 views on your other posts—most of them only having several hundred. This is your only post with over 10,000 views. Are you trying to go viral, or are you intentionally bad-mouthing the organization called GSX? People are so irresponsible nowadays. Only this article has so many comments—and the comments even support you. This is hilarious, you treat your audience as fools.

134. Despite GSX's threats and denials, former GSX employees directly involved in the Company's brushing activities corroborate CW-1's findings.

f. CW-6

135. Confidential Witness 6 ("CW-6"), a former GSX tutor, has first-hand knowledge of GSX's pervasive "brushing" activities and of the actual qualifications of GSX's instructors and tutors. Her account corroborates and elaborates on that of CW-4.

136. CW-6 worked as a "tutor" of first-year high school chemistry for GSX's Gaotu Classroom brand at Zhengzhou Center from approximately June 15, 2019 through July 31, 2019.

She worked alongside approximately 40 other first-year high school chemistry tutors, and according to CW-6, “each tutor had about 200 students.” In this role, CW-6’s job duties were to solicit potential customers and enroll new customers in promotional courses.

137. CW-6’s duties were twofold. She spent less than 30% of her time “assisting instructors in teaching, grading students’ assignments, answering students’ questions, and communicating with parents in WeChat groups.” The lion’s share of her time—more than 70%—was devoted to sales. At GSX’s instruction, CW-6 and the other tutors “encouraged clients of the trial lectures to purchase regular-priced courses, and at the end of each course period, they encouraged the clients to renew their purchases.”

138. CW-6 and the tutors routinely assumed alternative identities to purchase promotional courses to inflate enrollment numbers. CW-6 and the tutors did this using the WeChat credentials of former “one-time” promotional-course purchasers who did not continue their enrollments. CW-6 and the other tutors took screenshots of these sham transactions and sent them to the current “one-time” customers, claiming falsely that there “were only a few spots left” in the given course, hoping to induce more demand. Moreover, to “liven up the atmosphere” among customers, CW-6 and the other tutors routinely “brushed” course reviews in the WeChat groups, at GSX’s direction.

139. CW-6 did not have any teaching credentials. She worked at GSX while on summer recess from graduate school. Despite having no formal training in high school education, CW-6 “received four days’ training in total” when she started the job, and thereafter received no formal guidance. GSX provided CW-6 and the other tutors with written materials to send to potential customers when seeking sales. The materials “included an introduction to GSX and the profiles of GSX’s best-qualified and most well-known instructors and tutors,” and

guaranteed to potential customers that all GSX instructors and tutors were similarly qualified. Whereas all of the tutors advertised in these written materials held advanced degrees or attended well-known universities, neither CW-5 nor any of the approximately 40 other tutors with whom she worked on her team daily had such credentials.

g. CW-7

140. Confidential Witness 7 (CW-7”), a former GSX employee, worked as an “Account Manager” for the VIE in Changsha, from August 15, 2016 through March 31, 2019. In this role, CW-7 was responsible for recruiting instructors and tutors across all of GSX’s brands. CW-7 has first-hand knowledge of the actual qualifications of GSX’s instructors and tutors because she was responsible for recruiting, hiring, and retaining them. She reported to the General Manager of the VIE’s Changsha branch.

141. As CW-7 explains, “academic degrees or work experience” were “not the most important” qualifications for hire. Successful candidates often had inferior credentials and less experience than unsuccessful candidates, but were selected for their charisma and photogenic features.

142. As part of her job, CW-7 also considered applications from then-current GSX instructors and tutors who were seeking to move to another GSX brand. GSX instructed CW-7 to weigh as “important factors” these applicants’ “previous sales records and the rates at which their students renewed purchases.”

143. According to CW-7, GSX’s most “popular” instructors paid GSX a fee ranging between ¥10,000 and ¥200,000 to help the instructors “with marketing and sales, client management, and course design.”

3. Preserved Public Job Postings Show that the Company Hired Employees for Brushing

144. GSX openly recruits for engineers to develop and maintain its “bot farm.” The images below are of a recent public job postings for GSX. The posting was picked up by a user of China’s Snowball Finance (雪球) who on May 6th, posted the screenshot and asked, “do you understand what this is for?”⁴ The job post is for a GSX “server room operation and maintenance engineer.”

145. The post reveals details about GSX’s brushing operations.



Do you understand what this is for?

Server Room Operations & Maintenance Engineer

[GSX, Server Room Operations & Maintenance Supervisor](#)

Performance Bonus:
1-4 mos. based on end of yr. salary, varies

Duties:
Responsible for maintaining and operating company's sever rooms.

1. Resolving problems occurring with cell phone equipment in the server room.

2. Cell phone bot network equipment, install all types of framework software like Xp and TaiChi, etc.

3. Huawei servers maintenance and operations.

⁴ Láizì Android (来自Android), \$Gēn Shéi Xué (GSX)\$ Dǒng De Shuō Zhè Shì Zhāo Rén Gànshénme (\$跟谁学(GSX)\$ 僵的说说这是招人干什么), Běijīng Xuě Qiú Xìnxī Kējì Yǒuxiàn (北京雪球信息科技有限) (May 6, 2020, 02:57 AM), <https://xueqiu.com/5346637144/148620489> (underlines added).

146. The job requires “maintaining and operating” the Company’s server rooms, which include “cell phone bot network equipment.” Specifically, the job requires “install[ation]” of “framework software” like “Xp” and “TaiChi” on the “cell phone bot network equipment.”

147. “Xp” refers to Xposed, a set of tools that allows an individual to “jailbreak” or “root” a phone (*i.e.*, modify the phone to permit installation of software that normally cannot be installed when the phone is received out of the box from the manufacturer due to manufacturer restrictions) in order to install restricted software—exactly what the Company must do in order to install its customized bot software on a collection of cell phones in “server rooms” in order to operate its bot farms.

148. TaiChi is a software program that is used in tandem with Xposed. According to its website, TaiChi supports a variety of Xposed modules enabling functions like a “fake device” and “fake location.” The software also boasts that the software is “hard to detect.”

149. A second recent job post, from April 29, 2020, is copied below.⁵ This job post also seeks cell phone engineers to be responsible for “rooting” or “jail breaking” cell phones, installing new software, and creating bots or fake users.⁶

⁵BOSS Zhí Pìn (BOSS 直聘) (Apr. 29, 2020),
https://www.zhipin.com/job_detail/19bacff023f680b71Hd52Ni_FFM~.html?sid=seo_aladingb;
Zhí Yǒu Jí (职友集), Shǒujī Yùn Wéi Gōngchéngshī (手机运维工程师) (Apr. 29, 2020),
<https://www.jobui.com/job/158236612/>. Note, the two posts are linked.

⁶ Bots and fake users are called “brushing” (刷) in Chinese, this can be thought of as a kind of automatic swiping function in an app, with the result that purchases, reviews, likes, comments or other such fake activities are created.

手机运维工程师
Cell Phone Engineer, Operations & Maintenance

工作要求

工作地区: 北京 工作经验: 1年以内 职位类型: 全职
工资待遇: ￥ 5000-6000 学历要求: 大专以上
工作地址: 北京海淀区博彦科技大厦西楼

定期体检 节日福利 交通补助 自三餐 年终双薪

Job responsibilities: 1, responsible for rooting (jail breaking) cell phones, bots, and software installations. 2, WeChat registrations, and WeChat message initializations, etc.

岗位职责/工作内容/岗位要求

工作职责: 1、负责手机root, 刷机, 软件安装等 2、微信注册、微信信息初始化等
3、处理内部客户的技术问题
4、负责手机日常维护, 管理手机, 升级, 欠费充值, 解封好友等
任职资格: 1、踏实肯干, 积极主动 2、具备良好的团队合作精神和高度的责任感
3、具有较强的协调能力, 较强的抗压能力

以上内容仅作为本站供照, 是新信息请查看源网站
联系我时, 请说明是在职位查看到的, 谢谢!

最近更新: 2020-04-29
来源网站: BOSS直聘

收藏该职位 立即申请 查看该网站> 报错该职位 | 建议立即更新

150. Together, these job posts further show that GSX operates large scale bot farms.

These jobs are for posts that are wholly unrelated to, and unnecessary for, GSX's normal operations. While GSX teachers and tutors may well communicate using work cell-phones, the Company's business, as it has itself described it in public filings, has no need for dedicated employees to bypass cellphone manufacturer restrictions and systematically jailbreak phones in order to install illegitimate software. Dr. Knoblock has offered his expert opinion that the jailbreaking skills sought in these job postings are unrelated to, and unnecessary for, the operations of an online education company.

151. That GSX's job posts for engineers experienced in the operation and maintenance of large-scale bot networks have not all been taken down further evidences the degree to which GSX's operations rely on bots to falsify student users—as the vast majority of its users are fake, and as its operations rely in large part on the falsification of users, the company has little choice but to continue publicly recruiting experienced engineers in order to “grow” its falsified user base.

4. Bot Activity Permeates GSX's Alleged Business

a. Individual Employees Controlled Up to One Thousand Bots

152. GSX's engineers installed programming codes on the thousands of mobile devices that GSX kept at its headquarters and satellite offices. While most of the programs that Android Engineers like CW-1 installed on the devices caused the devices to run applications autonomously, certain others allowed one human user to control simultaneously up to one thousand devices remotely, through a separate application that the GSX engineers also developed. According to CW-1, GSX referred to this application as "Group Control."

153. According to CW-2, each GSX instructor and tutor was required to download GSX's applications to her personal device upon accepting a position with GSX. The instructors and tutors also were required to use "Group Control" during each class.

154. According to CW-1, when using the "Group Control" program, tutors drafted and sent "questions" for the bot-controlled devices to "ask" of the instructor during a scheduled class. The various bot-controlled devices sent these questions—identical in every respect—to the instructors at staggered times during the class.

155. The instructors and tutors also used "Group Control" to command the bot-controlled devices to write five-star reviews for a given course or Instructor. The following reviews of GSX instructor Yao Lujing dated April 7, 2020—posted within seconds of each other—are illustrative:

 请输入 ★★★★★	非常好，学到新的单词，棒棒棒棒棒 词霸天下38000词汇速记全集	Very good, I've learned new words, great great great 2020-04-07 19:16:28
 请输入 ★★★★★	非常好，学到新的语法，棒棒棒棒棒 万法归宗之英语语法速成全集	Very good, I've learned new grammar, great great great 2020-04-07 19:16:13
 手续费 ★★★★★	感觉越听越有进步，学到的单词也很多，但是需要课后的练习巩固。 词霸天下38000词汇速记训练营	2020-04-07 19:01:51
 手续费 ★★★★★	老师讲课幽默风趣用的方法很实用，但是希望老师稍微长的慢一点，刚开始。 词霸天下38000词汇速记全集	2020-04-07 19:01:16
 手续费 ★★★★★	老师讲的单词都很实用，讲的都是干货，听一次爽，一直听一直爽。 语法写作速成公开课	2020-04-07 19:00:41
 Ymc ★★★★★	爱听课的我，每天坚持听一节课真的好 极简英语—从零基础到英语能力全栈提升	As a person who likes to attend classes, I feel so good to attend a class everyday 2020-04-07 09:26:34
 Ymc ★★★★★	听了这节课来报班学习的，这么多人一起 极简英语第一节回放	Enrolled after attending this class, so many people together 2020-04-07 09:24:01
 小刘静 ★★★★★	喜欢老师的教学风格，易懂，喜欢😊 【极简英语】—跟着翻译背诵学英文	2020-04-07 09:23:50

	Alice & You	★★★★★	一节课就让我对百分之70的句子有了清晰的认识，太神奇了。如果像以前的老师能这样教的话估计我的英语能考140分😊	极简英语第一节阅读	2020-04-07 09:07:43
	Alice & You	★★★★★	希望能跟着老师学习，希望自己也是最后一次学习英语 极简英语—从零基础到进阶口语能力全面提升	Hope to study with this teacher, also hope this is my last time studying English	2020-04-07 09:06:10
	Alice & You	★★★★★	很喜欢老师讲的，听完后总想再听，停不下来 极简英语第二节阅读		2020-04-07 09:05:33
	Alice & You	★★★★★	老师讲得非常有逻辑，让我茅塞顿开 极简英语限时福利口语		2020-04-07 09:05:00

156. The first two reviews above purport to be from the same user, are identical linguistically and syntactically, and were posted within 15 seconds of each other. All that distinguishes one from the other is the course for which the “same” user is reviewing the “same” instructor.

157. The third through fifth reviews above also purport to be from the same user, are identical in substance, and were posted within 70 seconds of each other. As with the first two reviews, the third through fifth reviews are distinguishable from each other only with respect to the course for which the “same” user is reviewing the “same” instructor.

158. The sixth and seventh reviews above, like the others, appear to be from the same user, are nearly identical in substance, and were posted within 153 seconds of each other. Like the others, the sixth and seventh reviews are distinguishable from each other only with respect to the course for which the “same” user is reviewing the “same” instructor.

159. The ninth through twelfth reviews above, also purport to be from the same user and are identical in substance. These four reviews were posted within 163 seconds of each other.

As with the other reviews, the eighth through twelfth reviews are distinguishable from each other only with respect to the course for which the “same” user is reviewing the “same” instructor.

160. The phenomenon illustrated above cannot be explained by normal human behavior.

b. Nearly 60% of GSX’s Elementary-Level Courses Are Duplicates and Attended by Bots

161. In all its SEC filings throughout the Class Period, GSX has reported “paid enrollments” for certain “paid” courses, but GSX never disclosed that at least 58% of such “paid” courses are duplicates attended by “bots.” A “duplicate” course is one that is marketed as a specific, grade-level-appropriate course, but actually combines students from among several grade levels into one larger class. For example, a student in Elementary Grade 1 who enrolls in a “Super Spelling” live online course with Instructor X beginning on Date Y actually enrolls in the same course as students in Elementary Grades 2–6 who enroll in the “Super Spelling” courses marketed at their grade level.⁷

162. As of October 10, 2020, GSX offered 88 courses across Elementary Grades 1–6. Of these 88 courses, only 37 (*i.e.*, 42%) were not duplicates:⁸

⁷ For a demonstration of this phenomenon, *see* Sylvan Research, *Sam / Super Spelling / Duplicate Classes 1–6 / GSX with audio*, YouTube (Oct. 13, 2020), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ZVnf8Keww4>.

⁸ Sylvan Research, *GSX Techedu is Faking Classes & Ruining Chinese Children’s Education 4* (Oct. 14, 2020), https://drive.google.com/file/d/11J3cVhybkbIW_ckJah1_4IyEMuBZmdjy/view.

Data as of Oct.3 - updated Oct.10					
Course Name	Instructor Name	Class Time	Price	First course start time	
Elementary Grade 1					
彻底搞定单词	Sam	11/20-3/7	4598	11月20日 18:30 上课	
满分口语	李格老师	9/12 - 12/26	2280	09月12日 16:00 上课	
魔法英语阅读语法课	陈君	11/12 - 3/7		11月12日 18:00 上课	
看图+对话技巧	李格老师	9/26 - 3/20	3480	09月26日 09:00 上课	
头脑体操数学思维拓展班 (一年级)	华勤秋	9/19 - 12/26	2599	09月19日 09:00 上课	
看图写话技巧	李格老师	3/27 - 9/4	3480	2021年03月27日 09:00 上课	
小魔法拼读	Sasha	11/11 - 1/2		11月11日 18:30 上课	
万能拼读飞跃班	宋怡	11/4 - 1/1	1999	11月04日 18:30 上课	
2020【暑期】《满分句词》	大米老师	8/2 - 12/6	3488	08月02日 10:30 上课	
Elementary Grade 2					
彻底搞定单词	Sam	11/20-3/7	4598	11月20日 18:30 上课	
满分口语	李格老师	9/12 - 12/26	2280	09月12日 16:00 上课	
魔法英语阅读语法课	陈君	11/12 - 3/7	4798	11月12日 18:00 上课	
看图+对话技巧	李格老师	9/26 - 3/20	3480	09月26日 09:00 上课	
看图写话技巧	李格老师	3/27 - 9/4	3480	2021年03月27日 09:00 上课	
头脑体操数学思维拓展班 (一年级)	华勤秋	9/20 - 1/10	2599	09月20日 09:00 上课	
小魔法拼读	Sasha	11/11 - 1/2		11月11日 18:30 上课	
一二升二秋季专题】阅读写作专项训练	康康老师	9/5 - 12/26		09月05日 09:00 上课	
万能拼读飞跃班	宋怡	11/4 - 1/1	1999	11月04日 18:30 上课	
2020【暑期】《满分句词》	大米老师	8/2 - 12/6	3488	08月02日 10:30 上课	
Elementary Grade 3					
2020【秋】数学思维优班 (三年级)	笑老师	9/12 - 12/26	1899	09月12日 15:00 上课	
2021【期末+寒假】思维数学大师课-高端班 (3年)	孟亚飞老师	12/5 - 6/19	3998	12月05日 09:00 上课	
2021【期末+寒假】三年级《火柴数学思维课程》	李慧伟	12/5 - 6/19	4098	2021年02月27日 10:00 上课	
无忧阅读】第15期精讲	张棋老师	9/20 - 3/14	4088	09月20日 14:00 上课	
无忧阅读】第15期精讲	张棋老师	9/19 - 3/13	4088	09月19日 10:40 上课	
魔法英语阅读语法课	陈君 & Vickey	3/14 - 7/29	4798	2021年03月14日 18:00 上课	
彻底搞定单词	Sam	11/20-3/7	4598	11月20日 18:30 上课	
名师专题冲刺班	彭泽	10/4 - 12/26	3288	10月04日 16:00 上课	
2020【期末】《魔法口语》语言单课 (18期)	陈君	11/12 - 3/7	4798	11月12日 18:00 上课	
【二升三秋季专题】阅读写作专项训练	康康老师	9/5 - 12/26	2300	09月05日 14:30 上课	
小魔法拼读	Sasha	11/11 - 1/2	2199	11月11日 18:30 上课	
万能拼读飞跃班	宋怡	11/4 - 1/1	1999	11月04日 18:30 上课	
2020【秋】《公式阅读》大师班	朝阳老师	10/31 - 1/23	3498	10月31日 10:00 上课	
2020【期末】《大用满分作文特训营基础提升分班》	弘圣老师	12/6 - 6/6	4088	12月06日 14:00 上课	
2020【期末】《大用满分作文特训营基础提升分班》	弘圣老师	12/5 - 1/9	4088	12月05日 14:00 上课	
2020【暑期】《满分句词》	大米老师	8/2 - 12/6	3488	08月02日 10:30 上课	
Elementary Grade 4					
2020【秋】数学思维培优班 (三年级)	笑老师	9/12 - 12/26	1899	09月12日 10:40 上课	
妙笔作文】全脑高分培优班	萌萌老师	10/14 - 1/2	4696	11月11日 19:00 上课	
2021【期末+寒假】四年级火箭数学思维实验班	吴海老师	11/29 - 6/20	3998	11月29日 14:00 上课	
2021【期末+寒假】思维数学大师课 (4年级)	云亚飞老师	12/5 - 6/19	3998	12月05日 14:00 上课	
2021【期末+寒假】四年级《火柴数学思维课程》	李慧伟	12/5 - 6/19	4098	12月05日 16:30 上课	
无忧阅读】第15期精讲	张棋老师	9/20 - 3/14	4088	09月20日 14:00 上课	
无忧阅读】第15期精讲	张棋老师	9/19 - 3/13	4088	09月19日 10:40 上课	
清新概念—数概念	Pika福	10/24 - 3/6	4598	10月24日 10:00 上课	
魔法英语阅读语法课	陈君 & Vickey	3/14 - 7/29	4498	2021年03月14日 18:00 上课	
名师专题冲刺班	彭泽	10/3 - 12/26	3688	10月03日 08:50 上课	
2020【秋】《火柴数学习惯养成班》(四年级)	导课老师	9/6 - 12/27	2499	09月06日 14:00 上课	
2020【初中】《超级拼读》彻底搞定单词 (20	Sam	11/20 - 3/7	4598	11月20日 18:30 上课	
名师专题冲刺班	彭泽	10/14 - 12/23	3288	10月04日 16:00 上课	
魔法拼读	陈君	11/11 - 1/2	4798	11月11日 18:00 上课	
【完美英语火柴精分课—核心语法要领 (秋季班)	冯卿	9/20 - 12/20	3998	09月20日 10:00 上课	
小魔法拼读	Sasha	11/11 - 1/2	2199	11月11日 18:30 上课	
万能拼读飞跃班	宋怡	11/4 - 1/1	1999	11月04日 18:30 上课	
2020【秋】《公式阅读》大师班	朝阳老师	10/31 - 1/23	3498	10月31日 10:00 上课	
2020【期末】《大用满分作文特训营基础提升分班》	弘圣老师	12/6 - 6/6	4088	12月06日 14:00 上课	
2020【期末】《大用满分作文特训营基础提升分班》	弘圣老师	12/5 - 1/9	4088	12月05日 14:00 上课	
2020【暑期】《满分句词》	大米老师	8/2 - 12/6	3488	08月02日 10:30 上课	
Elementary Grade 5					
【妙笔作文】全脑高分培优班	萌萌老师	10/14 - 1/2	4696	10月14日 19:00 上课	
2020【秋】数学思维培优班 (三年级)	笑老师	9/12 - 12/26	1899	09月12日 09:00 上课	
2021【期末+寒假】五年级火箭数学思维飞跃班	导课老师	11/28 - 6/19	3998	11月28日 09:30 上课	
无忧阅读】第15期精讲	张棋老师	9/20 - 3/14	4088	09月20日 14:00 上课	
无忧阅读】第15期精讲	张棋老师	9/19 - 3/13	4088	09月19日 10:40 上课	
清新概念—数概念	Pika福	10/24 - 3/6	4598	10月24日 10:00 上课	
魔法英语阅读语法课	陈君 & Vickey	3/14 - 7/29	4498	2021年03月14日 18:00 上课	
考前冲刺班】(2020 计算应用专题-10月班)	彭泽	10/3 - 12/26	3688	10月04日 08:50 上课	
2020【秋】《火柴数学思维提升班》(五年级)	导课老师	9/5 - 12/26	2499	09月05日 09:30 上课	
2020【初中】《超级拼读》彻底搞定单词 (20	Sam	11/20 - 3/7	4598	11月20日 18:30 上课	
考前冲刺班】(2020 计算应用专题-10月班)	彭泽	10/4 - 12/27	3888	10月04日 08:50 上课	
2020【初中】《魔法口语》语言单课 (18期)	陈君	11/12 - 3/7	4798	11月12日 18:00 上课	
完美英语火柴精分课—核心语法要领 (秋季班)	冯卿	9/20 - 12/20	3998	09月20日 10:00 上课	
完美英语火柴精分课—核心语法要领 (秋季班)	朝阳老师	10/31 - 1/23	3498	10月31日 10:00 上课	
2020【秋】《公式阅读》大师班	弘圣老师	12/6 - 6/6	4088	12月06日 14:00 上课	
2020【期末】《大用满分作文特训营基础提升分班》	弘圣老师	12/5 - 1/9	4088	12月05日 14:00 上课	
Elementary Grade 6					
【妙笔作文】全脑高分培优班	萌萌老师	10/14 - 1/2	4696	10月14日 19:00 上课	
2020【秋】数学思维培优班 (六年级上)	笑老师	9/12 - 12/26	1899	09月12日 18:00 上课	
六年级【火柴数学】升学冲刺班	导课老师	11/28 - 6/19	3998	11月28日 14:00 上课	
深读无古诗文 文	张棋老师	9/20 - 3/14	4088	09月20日 14:00 上课	
深读无古诗文 文	张棋老师	9/19 - 3/13	4088	09月19日 10:40 上课	
清新概念—数概念	Pika福	10/24 - 3/6	4598	10月24日 10:00 上课	
魔法英语阅读语法课	陈君 & Vickey	3/14 - 7/29	4498	2021年03月14日 18:00 上课	
【六升初考前冲刺班】(2020 计算应用专题-7月班-上)	彭泽	10/4 - 12/27	3888	10月04日 08:50 上课	
六年级【火柴数学】升学冲刺班	导课老师	9/5 - 12/26	2499	09月05日 14:00 上课	
2020【初中】《超级拼读》彻底搞定单词 (20	Sam	11/20 - 3/7	4598	11月20日 18:30 上课	
2020【初中】《魔法口语》语言单课 (18期)	陈君	11/12 - 3/7	4798	11月12日 18:00 上课	
完美英语火柴精分课—核心语法要领 (秋季班)	冯卿	9/20 - 12/20	3998	09月20日 10:00 上课	
2020【秋】《公式阅读》大师班	朝阳老师	10/31 - 1/23	3498	10月31日 10:00 上课	
2020【期末】《大用满分作文特训营基础提升分班》	弘圣老师	12/6 - 6/6	4088	12月06日 14:00 上课	
2020【期末】《大用满分作文特训营基础提升分班》	弘圣老师	12/5 - 1/9	4088	12月05日 14:00 上课	

163. On July 12, 2019, the Chinese Ministry of Education implemented Opinion 8,⁹ a compendium of binding regulations that prohibit online education companies from offering courses that deviate from the government’s prescribed curriculum for each student in each grade level. Opinion 8 obligates private Chinese citizens to report suspected violations to their provincial education administrative departments. Those who do not report suspected violations are subject to fines and other penalties.

164. Bots, unlike humans, do not care whether the course they are “attending” is suited to their grade level; they neither pay tuition nor have obligations to report GSX’s violations to authorities. Rational, human consumers would not continue to pay as much as ¥4,798 (US \$716.84¹⁰) for courses that are unsuited to their skill levels.

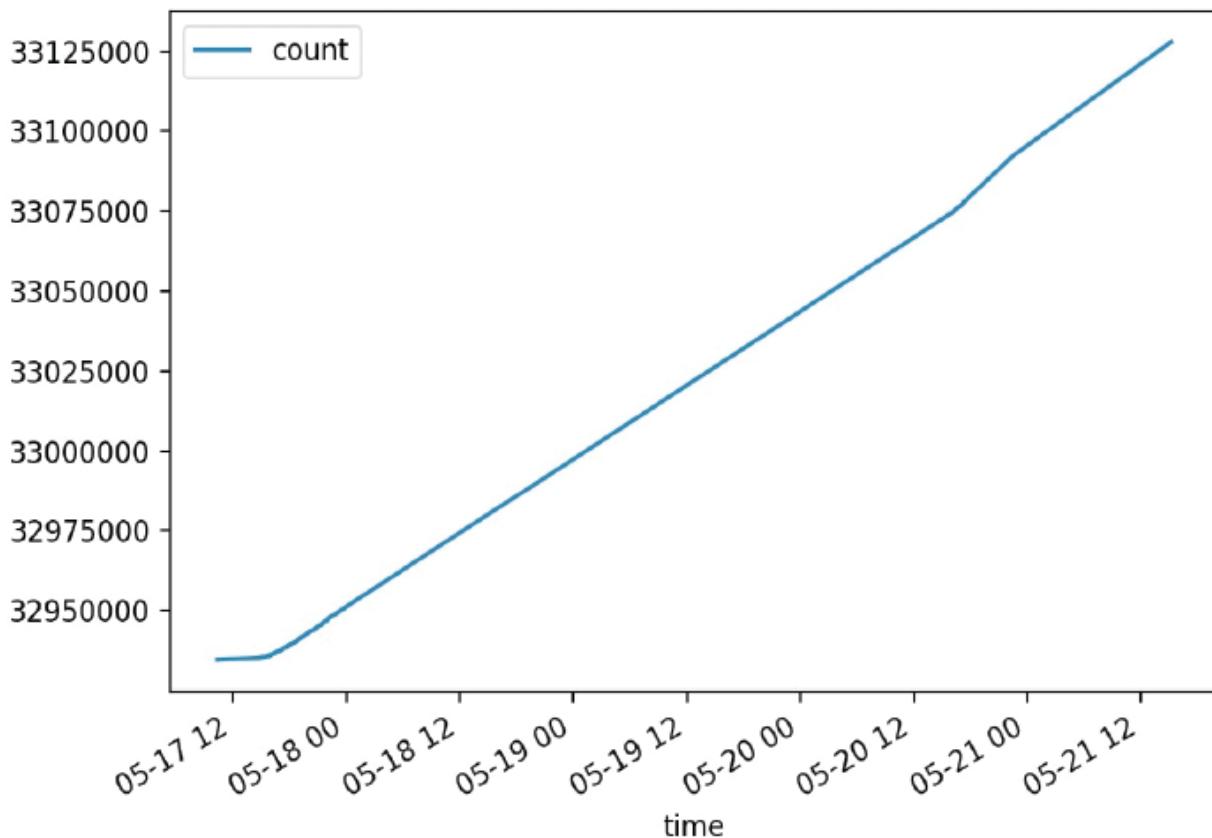
c. Perfectly Linear Enrollment Growth Shows the Majority of GSX’s User Accounts Were Created by Bots

165. Genshuixue is one of two GSX brands through which GSX markets its online K–12 courses. To enroll in a course, a user must first establish an online profile and user account, so that all paid enrollments must be linked to a user account. Although GSX does not report the number of student users across its platforms, it reports “enrollments.” For 2Q2020, GSX reported 1,567,000 paid enrollments.

⁹ See Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó Jiàoyù Bù Zhōng (中华人民共和国教育部中), *Jiàoyù Bù Děng Liù Bùmén Guānyú Guīfàn Xiàowài Xiàn Shàng Péixùn De Shíshī Yíjiàn, Jiào Jī Hán [2019] 8 Háo* (教育部等六部门关于规范校外线上培训的实施意见, 教基函〔2019〕8号) (July 12, 2019), http://www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A06/s3325/201907/t20190715_390502.html.

¹⁰ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Foreign Exchange Rates—H.10: United States Dollars to Chinese Yuan Renminbi* (Oct. 9, 2020), https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h10/hist/dat00_ch.htm.

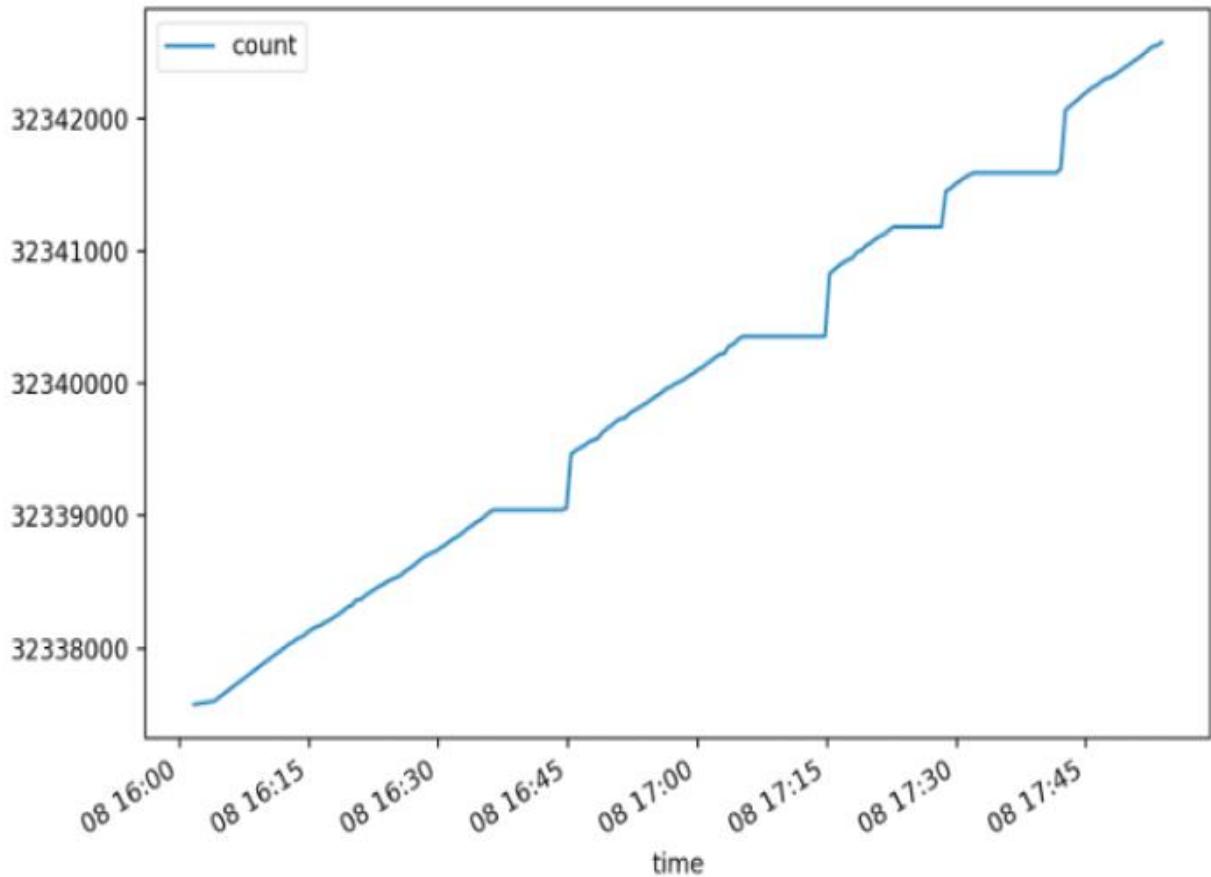
166. Organic user growth tends to fluctuate over time because several human variables affect market demand for most services. Although specific, time-limited factors, like marking campaigns, may encourage a burst of enrollments in a short span of time, a linear increase in demand for any service cannot be the result of normal human behavior. Yet, GSX's data show that the growth in Genshuixue's user account numbers increased almost perfectly linearly between May 8 and May 21, 2020:¹¹



167. Where there were lags in the linear growth pattern of more than 15 seconds, the rate of user account increases accelerated to catch up. For example, on or about May 8, 2020,

¹¹ Grizzly Research LLC, GSX Techedu Inc.—Grizzly Research Presents Smoking Gun Evidence of Fraud 8 (June 2, 2020), <https://grizzlyreports.com/Research/GSX-New.pdf>.

between 4:00 p.m. and 5:45 p.m., Genshuixue' s user data show that GSX added over 4,000 new user accounts, nearly linearly:¹²



168. The illustrations in ¶¶ 166–67 demonstrate that GSX's user growth is not the product of organic growth, and can be explained only by the use of skillfully calibrated bots.

d. Attempting to Avoid Detection of its Thousands of Bots, GSX Programs Each Bot with One of Three Distinct “Flavors or “Personalities”

169. Whereas bots permeate each element of GSX's user-facing business, they must be programmed to imitate real human behavior to avoid detection. Similarly, bot-generated user accounts must have some variation. For example, user accounts must have different usernames,

¹² *Id.*

phone numbers, and profile pictures. To this end, GSX has developed, or paid third parties to develop, three different “personalities” for each of the bots on its platforms; user accounts each have the “flavor” of one of these distinct “personalities.”

170. Specifically, “Bot Type 1” user accounts are ascribed a ‘female’ gender, use a default ‘female’ avatar, and are assigned random usernames. All of the usernames are random nouns in Mandarin, not Chinese names:¹³



171. “Bot Type 2” user accounts are all ascribed a ‘female’ gender, use a default ‘female’ avatar, and are assigned usernames that are designed to look like mobile telephone numbers. None of these telephone numbers comports with the Chinese Telephone Code Plan and therefore none is a real phone number:¹⁴

¹³ *Id.* at 25.

¹⁴ *Id.*



172. “Bot Type 3” user accounts are all ascribed a ‘female’ gender and a random, low-resolution photographic avatar measuring 132 pixels by 132 pixels. By contrast, the average digital image measures at least 1024 pixels by 1024 pixels. Since GSX’s platform is entirely digital, requires a “smart” mobile device, and is geared toward children and young adults, it is improbable that thousands of user accounts would have low-resolution photographic avatars but-for the bots:¹⁵



¹⁵ *Id.* at 26.

173. This sophisticated scheme demonstrates that GSX’s “core expertise” was not in K–12 online education, as it claimed time and again to investors before the IPO and throughout the Class Period. Instead, the Company’s expertise lies in using sophisticated artificial intelligence and computer engineering experts to facilitate a sham business that defrauds unwitting parents of schoolchildren in China. To finance and maintain its bot-based “business,” GSX took advantage of U.S. investors. Using the NYSE as its bankroll, Company siphoned billions of dollars from the U.S. market at the expense of Plaintiffs and all members of the Class.

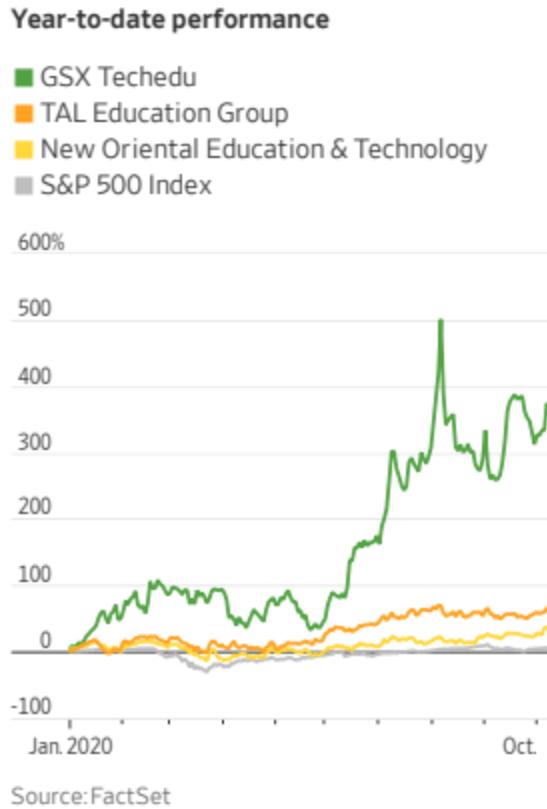
5. GSX Techedu’s Growth Compared to Competitors’ Cannot Be Explained by Competitive Advantage or Any Other Legitimate Reason

a. Analysis of Historical Company Growth Shows That GSX Would Be Increasing in Value at A Rate Comparable Only to Google in The Early 2000s at the Onset of Intent Searches

174. GSX’s growth and financial performance is too good to be true.

175. While the top three U.S.-listed Chinese education companies all outperformed the broader market in the first three quarters of 2020, GSX’s reported performance lapped that of any of its competitors, without any plausible, legitimate explanation.¹⁶

¹⁶ Jing Yang & Xie Yu, *One of the Year’s Worst Short Bets Defies Scathing Reports & and SEC Investigation*, Wall St. J. (Oct. 12, 2020, 5:38 AM), <https://www.wsj.com/articles/one-of-the-years-worst-short-bets-defies-scathing-reports-and-an-sec-investigation-11602495518>.



176. As one market analyst correctly noted, “The stated growth and profitability of this company can only be matched by Google in its early days. This is just not believable.”¹⁷

177. Indeed, GSX is the only publicly-traded Chinese online education company that consistently reported bottom-line profitability in 2019, and it was the first such company ever to report net profitability.

178. GSX’s growth far outpaces its rivals’ when they were at similar stages of development:

¹⁷ Kenneth Rapoza, *China’s ‘Better Than Tesla’ Stock Is A Scam, Short Sellers Say*, Forbes (Aug. 11, 2020, 8:00 AM) (quoting Andrew Left, Founder, Citron Research), [@CitronResearch, Twitter \(May 13, 2020, 7:46 AM\), <http://www.twitter.com/morisa1007/status/1281956792956788736?s=20>.](https://www.forbes.com/sites/kenrapoza/2020/08/11/chinas-better-than-tesla-stock-is-a-scam-short-sellers-say/?sh=17b2c6811e49)

Company	FY reached GSX 2018 revenues	Revenues FY reached GSX 2018 revenues	Revenues next FY	Growth (%)
GSX	2018	RMB 397 mln	RMB 2.1 bln	4,290%
New Oriental	2004	RMB 441 mln	RMB 643 mln	46%
TAL Education	2011	RMB 450 mln	RMB 697 mln	55%

179. GSX’s growth also far outpaces its rivals’ over the same period:

Company	Revenues for the year ended about December 31, 2018	Revenues for the year ended about December 31, 2019	Growth (%)
GSX ¹⁸	USD 59.2 mln	USD 304 mln	4,290%
New Oriental ¹⁹	USD 2.8bln	USD 3.2 bln	15%
TAL Education ²⁰	USD 2.6 bln	USD 3.3 bln	28%

180. GSX’s self-reported growth in other periods is similarly implausible. According to the Company, its total valuation increased by 65.55% year-over-year between June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018, by 197.67% year-over-year between December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2018, and by 1,502% year-over-year between March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019.²¹ All told, the Company claimed that in the 21-month period preceding the IPO, its valuation increased by 2,386.21%.

181. According to the Company, its “net revenues increased by 307.1% to ¥397.3 million (US \$57.8 million) in 2018 from ¥97.6 million in 2017” and “by 432.3% from ¥397.3 million in 2018 to ¥2,144.9 million (US \$303.8 million) in 2019.” The Company claimed that its its “gross billings increased by 437.8% to ¥655.1 million (US \$95.3 million) in 2018 from

¹⁸ For the years ended December 31, 2018/19.

¹⁹ For the years ended November 31, 2018/19.

²⁰ For the years ended February 28/29, 2018/19.

²¹ The Company represented that each of its shares was worth ¥2.90 on June 30, 2017; ¥3.70 on October 31, 2017; ¥4.30 on December 31, 2017; ¥4.50 on March 31, 2018; ¥4.80 on June 30, 2018; ¥12.60 on September 30, 2018; ¥12.70 on December 31, 2018; and ¥72.10 on March 31, 2019.

¥121.8 million in 2017” and by 412.60%, from “¥655,128,000” in 2018 to “¥3,358,152,000” in 2019. GSX claimed that it realized a positive net income for the first time in 2018, of “¥19.7 million (US \$2.9 million) in 2018, compared with a net loss of ¥87.0 million in 2017,” a 122.64% increase. The Company reported that its “net income increased from ¥19.7 million in 2018 to ¥226.6 million (US \$32.5 million) in 2019,” a 1050.25% increase.

182. Of critical import to investors, GSX represented that its online K–12 business “contributed over 73% of [its] total revenues in 2018 [sic] and that “total enrollments” in such courses²² increased from 79,632 in 2017 to 767,102 in 2018,” an increase of 863.31%. Simultaneously, GSX claimed that “total paid enrollments” across all of its business lines “increased from 65,092 in 2017 to 552,294 in 2018,” an increase of 748.48%. Later, GSX represented that its online K–12 business contributed to 80.7% of its total revenues in 2019 and that “K–12 paid course enrollments increased by 374% from 419.9 thousand in 2018 to 1,957.6 thousand in 2019,” and that “*total enrollments* increased” from “767,102 in 2018 . . . to 2,742,545 in 2019.” The Company claimed that “[i]n 2019, 89.5% of [its] paid course enrollments were from [the] K–12 courses, compared to 74.8% in 2018 and 86.6% in 2017.” GSX also represented that employed 163 instructors and 352 tutors as of December 31, 2018, while it employed 176 full-time instructors, “56 full-time on-line exclusively contracted instructors,” and “3,736 full-time tutors” as of December 31, 2019.

183. GSX has no legitimate competitive advantage that would explain this growth.

b. GSX Does Not Have Superior Teachers

184. GSX has routinely represented that one of its central competitive advantages is its superior teaching staff. For example, in its May 2019 F-1/A dated May 28, 2019, the Company

²² As discussed in more detail below, GSX purposely conflated “total *paid* enrollments” for K–12 courses with “*total* enrollments” for such courses in its filings throughout the Class Period.

represented that it “relentlessly pursue[s] the highest quality in [its] course offerings” and claimed that its “education[al] excellence is backed by [its] high-quality teachers and in-house curriculum development expertise.” Likewise, during an August 22, 2019 earnings call teleconference Defendant Shen reassured the investing public that GSX has “a really high bar to recruit instructors,” claiming that “less than 2 [percent of interviewees] can pass [the Company’s] interviews.” According to Defendant Chen, the Company “focus[es] on hiring only the very best teachers in China.”

185. GSX’s representations that its teaching staff are “well trained” or that the bar to becoming a instructor is high are false, and so cannot explain the Company’s implausible growth compared to its peers. From before its IPO and continuing throughout the Class Period, GSX routinely hired as tutors newly-minted university graduates, without a formal application process, and without requiring any proof that such graduates had any teaching credentials whatsoever.

186. Throughout 2017 and 2018, GSX solicited independent teachers to join its platform by posting advertisements in commuter train stations and in other public areas. The advertisements invited interested candidates to attend lectures at which GSX discussed the benefits of teaching on its platform and after which the Company offered “signing bonuses” to those interested. During the onboarding process, newly-hired instructors and tutors provided GSX with their WeChat credentials and were then assigned groups of students. GSX’s Course Consultants and Account Managers filled in the new-hires’ biographical information, often with false information about the new teachers’ educational credentials and teaching experience. GSX then instructed tutors to create fake student profiles and leave the new teachers hundreds of

positive reviews, to give the appearance that the inexperienced teacher was viewed favorably by current and former students.

187. CW-7, an Account Manager who directly recruited GSX's instructors, was directed to make hiring decisions based more upon a candidate's charisma and physical appearance and less on his or her academic qualifications and teaching background. Indeed, CW-7 explains that GSX's ten most popular instructors paid GSX a "marketing fee" ranging between ¥10,000 and ¥200,000 to be moved to the front of the hiring stack.

188. As CW-6 explained, beginning as early as August 2016, GSX's aim was "to hire college students cheaply" as instructors or tutors and to be "casual" about candidates' experience. As CW-4 explained, "my job was to get numbers, numbers, numbers. Thousands of students but no instructors to teach them." For the few instructors whom GSX *did* hire to appear legitimate, CW-4 was instructed to emphasize "those instructors who would catch the eye of the clients" (*i.e.*, the "top ten") and to "exaggerate the teaching experience" of the others to "get clients to buy the class."

189. According to another GSX employee who worked as a tutor, education is not GSX's priority. Work-life balance was nearly non-existent, as the Company expected its tutors to work tirelessly to make sales. As this employee wrote on August 14, 2019:²³

²³ Niming Yonghu (匿名用户), *Yuángōng-1 Nián-Běijīng: Běijīng Gēn Shéi Xué Yóuxiàn Gōngsī* (员工-1年-北京：北京跟谁学科技有限公司), Běijīng Huá Pīn Bó Rui Wǎngluò Jishù Yóuxiàn Gōngsī (北京华品博睿网络技术有限公司) (Aug. 14, 2019, 5:11 PM), <https://www.kanzhun.com/gsr6672133.html>.

匿名用户
员工-1年-北京 ★★★★☆ 2019-08-14 17:11

拿命挣钱。

团队年轻有活力,只能自己没人指导,几乎天天加班,节假日不能保证
拿命挣钱。关键提点还很低,我五千底薪,五险一金才扣除400出头,严重怀疑五险一金的缴纳基数,比例肯定是按最低的缴纳
不用说都知道,出名抠门的公司,至于加班,不用说加到你爆炸,辅导基本暑期没有休息,销售基本暑期不会有睡饱的时间,就是干,可以点的销售月工资才一万多,别说别人了,基本没啥出路。
我们组XX人二十六七的女生,加班熬的看起来三四十的大妈,真的惹不起,也伤不起,我先撤你们坚持住,下周就撤,走之前给你们留点意见,不过有一点还是很好的,从这家公司出来,你就会对新公司有个很美好的感觉!积极向上。

我不愿意推荐朋友来 我看好公司前景 我不支持CEO宋欲晓

赞 收藏 举报

The team works overtime almost every day without guidance and holidays cannot be guaranteed. They take your life to get the line. [...] It's a stingy company. [...] There is no rest during summer vacation, and there will be no time to sleep during the week.

190. Nor was GSX's hiring process selective. At all relevant times, GSX's Genshuixue brand maintained an online "Teacher Application Portal"²⁴ through which any person with a WeChat account could sign up to be paired with students. As depicted below, the Teacher Application Portal touts four benefits for registering as a "platform instructor:" (1) "[g]et extra income every month and expand the source of students;" (2) "[d]edicated display platform to increase visibility;" (3) "[u]se of GSX's powerful online class tool for free, and spread knowledge without leaving home;" and (4) "[u]se the knowledge and skills you are good at to help others and solve their difficulties."²⁵

²⁴ See Xiànzài Rùzhù Gēn Shéi Xué (现在入驻跟谁学), Gēn Shéi Xué: Běijīng Bǎi Jiā Hùlián Kējì Yǒuxiàn Gōngsī (北京百家互联科技有限公司), <https://www.genshuixue.com/static/teacher>.

²⁵ *Id.*



现在入驻 跟谁学，成为平台老师会让你：

- 1、每月获得额外收入，扩大生源
- 2、专属老师展示平台，提高知名度
- 3、免费使用跟谁学强大在线上课工具，足不出户传播知识
- 4、用自己擅长的知识和技能帮助他人，解人所难



191. As of the date of this Amended Complaint, the Teacher Application Portal appears to be live. As depicted below, it appears that any person with a WeChat account can register to be a teacher after completing “four simple steps,” which are: (1) “Fill in the complete personal information;” (2) “Set up at least one course and fill in the class method and price;” (3) “Set your class time;” and (4) “Submit certification information (ID certification is required).” According to the website, “[a]fter the 4 steps are set up, wait for the system to approve, and you can start classes on the platform!”:²⁶

²⁶ *Id.*

简单4步轻松完成老师入驻！ [立即入驻](#) [老师入驻指南](#)

填写完整的个人资料 [设置至少一门上课科目并填写上课方式和价格](#) [设置你的可上课时间](#) 提交认证信息
(身份证认证为必须)

以上4步设置完成后，等待系统审核通过，你就可以在平台开课啦！

你还可以这么玩

1. 上传丰富多彩的视频，让你的形象与才华更立体地展现！
2. 设置课时优惠包，你的专属课程套餐折扣可以吸引更多学生！
3. 丰富你的页面，可在<其他信息>中高度个性化定制自己的主页！

了解跟谁学

TOP

跟谁学平台流程

192. The foregoing process suggests that GSX's teacher recruiting process is not at all rigorous; nor does it appear that GSX regulates its course content in accordance with Chinese law and regulations. GSX's record-breaking growth cannot be attributed to having "superior" teachers.

193. Furthermore, GSX actually violates Chinse law by recruiting and ultimately hiring as instructors and tutors individuals without the requisite educational and professional credentials, GSX's online education business is in violation of Chinese law.

194. As in the United States, the licensure and credentialing of education professionals is highly regulated in China. On August 6, 2018, the Chinese State Council on for the Ministry of Education formally promulgated its *Opinion on Regulating After-School Training Institutions*, known in China as "Opinion 80." Under Chinese law, such a decree from is binding on all persons unless and until it is amended or revoked by the central government.

195. Opinion 80 provides, in part:

所聘从事培训工作的人员必须遵守宪法和法律，热爱教育事业，具有良好的思想品德和相应的培训能力；从事语文、数学、英语及物理、化学、生物等

学科知识培训的教师应具有相应的教师资格。培训机构应当与所聘人员依法签订聘用合同、劳动合同或劳务协议。聘用外籍人员须符合国家有关规定。管理条件方面，校外培训机构必须坚持和加强党的领导，做到党的建设同步谋划、党的组织同步设置、党的工作同步开展，确保正确的办学方向。必须有规范的章程和相应的管理制度，明确培训宗旨、业务范围、议事决策机制、资金管理、保障条件和服务承诺等。

The personnel employed for training must abide by the Constitution and laws, love education, have good ideological morality and corresponding training capabilities; *teachers engaged in training in Chinese, mathematics, English and physics, chemistry, biology and other subjects should have the corresponding teacher qualifications.* Training institutions shall sign employment contracts, labor contracts or labor service agreements with the personnel they employ in accordance with the law. The recruitment of foreign personnel must comply with relevant national regulations. In terms of management conditions, off-campus training institutions must adhere to and strengthen the leadership of the party, so that the party's building is planned, the party's organization is set up, and the party's work is carried out simultaneously to ensure the correct direction of running the school. There must be a standardized charter and corresponding management system, clarifying the purpose of training, business scope, decision-making mechanism, capital management, guarantee conditions and service commitments.

196. As CW-6, and CW-7 explain, GSX's tutors and instructors do not have “teacher qualifications” to teach “*Chinese, mathematics, English and physics, chemistry, biology and other subjects.*” CW-6, for example, taught high-school Chemistry, and had no teaching qualifications at all, and CW-6’s lack of qualifications was typical of GSX instructors and tutors. Indeed, as of April 19, 2019, only 12% of GSX’s instructors and tutors had the requisite credentials to provide online educational services to students. They spend more than sixty percent of their time on advertising and promotional efforts, receive no formal ongoing training in educational best practices, and work without rest to make sales.

c. Data Show GSX Has Fewer Teachers than Competitors

197. GSX’s implausible growth likewise cannot be explained by having more teachers than its competitors—throughout the Class Period, GSX employed fewer teachers than its competitors.

198. Data from LinkedIn, the most popular global social media app for professional connections, offer an objective, company-independent approximation of the number of teachers GSX actually employs. According to LinkedIn, as of August 8, 2020, New Oriental had 8,787 employee profiles, TAL had 5,555 employee profiles, while GSX's employee profiles, across all brands, numbered only 451. As of August 8, 2020, New Oriental claimed to have "84,500 employees including over 42,400 highly qualified teachers."²⁷ As of May 26, 2020, TAL claimed to employ "a total of 34,733 people."²⁸ GSX, for its part, claimed on September 2, 2020 that it employs 10,000 tutors. Accepting the companies' public statements as true, coupled with investigative findings, 10.40% of New Oriental's employees have a LinkedIn profile, 15.99% of TAL's employees have a LinkedIn profile, but only 4.51% of GSX's "employees" have a LinkedIn profile. Online businesses working in similar markets, like New Oriental, TAL, and GSX, should have similar percentages of their employees on the same professional networking platforms. That GSX has a far smaller percentage of its employees on LinkedIn suggests that GSX has exaggerated its teachings staff.

199. The number of LinkedIn followers provides another objective, company-independent proxy for the actual size of its educational force. As of August 8, 2020, GSX, which claims to be the third-largest online education provider in China, had the fewest followers on LinkedIn among its competitors, both large and small. In fact, GSX had 29 times fewer followers than TAL and 37 times fewer followers than New Oriental:

²⁷ Investor FAQ, New Oriental Education & Technology Group, <https://bit.ly/3bzSHta> (last visited Nov. 2, 2020).

²⁸ C. Textor, *Number of Employees at TAL Education Group China*, Statista, Inc. (May 26, 2020), <https://bit.ly/3m5O0vZ>.



DaDa
E-learning · SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI · 9,351 followers

Grow with your students.

+ Follow Visit website ↗

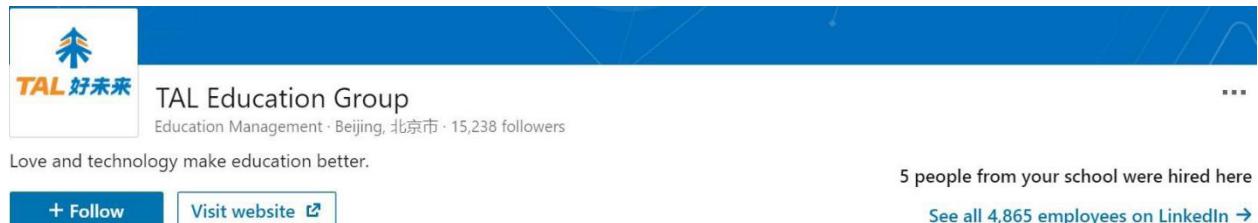
3 people from your school were hired here
See all 1,172 employees on LinkedIn →



新东方 XDF.CN
New Oriental Education & Technology Group
Education Management · Beijing · 19,733 followers

+ Follow Visit website ↗

17 people from your school were hired here
See all 8,787 employees on LinkedIn →



TAL 好未来
TAL Education Group
Education Management · Beijing, 北京市 · 15,238 followers

Love and technology make education better.

+ Follow Visit website ↗

5 people from your school were hired here
See all 4,865 employees on LinkedIn →

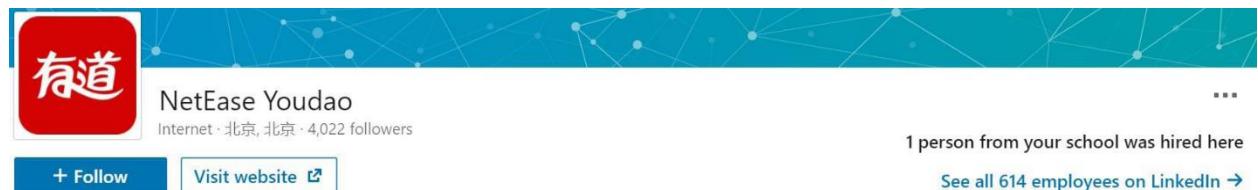


GSX Techedu 跟谁学 (NYSE: GSX)
Education Management · Beijing · 524 followers

Make education better through technology

+ Follow Visit website ↗

1 person from your school was hired here
See all 175 employees on LinkedIn →



有道
NetEase Youdao
Internet · 北京, 北京 · 4,022 followers

+ Follow Visit website ↗

1 person from your school was hired here
See all 614 employees on LinkedIn →

200. Expanding the LinkedIn search to include GSX's "related business" and sorting the data to capture educational employees irrespective of their precise job titles, only 67 matches appear, of whom 27 are tutors:

Keywords

67 Total results 1 Changed jobs in past 90 days 1 Posted on LinkedIn in past 30 days

Select all Save to list Tag

 **Han Yilun** 2nd Director of Teaching Quality Department at GSX Techedu Follow Who (NYSE: GSX)
1 year 7 months in role and company
Haidian District, Beijing, China
2 shared connections

 **Henry Liu** 3rd Viewed Tutor at GSX Techedu Learn from Whom (NYSE: GSX)
5 months in role and company
Wuhan, Hubei, China

 **Meixuan Li** 3rd Course Consultant at GSX Techedu GSX (NYSE: GSX)
3 months in role and company
Haidian District, Beijing, China

 **ZAOZAO LI** 3rd Management Trainee at GSX Techedu (NYSE: GSX)
8 months in role and company
Shanghai, China

 **Zhiteng HOU** 3rd Viewed Lecturer & Teacher Trainer at GSX Techedu Learn with Who (NYSE: GSX)
1 year 1 month in role and company
Haidian District, Beijing, China

 **Lu Huajing** 3rd Mathematics tutor at Beijing Baijia Internet Technology Co., Ltd.
1 year in role and company
Beijing, China

 **Li Hongji** 3rd Viewed

201. By contrast a similar search on LinkedIn for TAL's educational employees, returns over 1,000 matches:

Keywords

Filters

[Clear \(2\)](#)

Custom Lists

[+ Select custom list](#)

Past Lead and Account Activity

[+ Filter your leads/accounts](#)

Geography

[+ Add locations](#)

Relationship

[+ How closely you're connected](#)

Company [Current▼](#)

[TAL Education Group X](#)

[Xueersi International Education X](#)

[Xueersi Online School X](#) [+](#)

Industry

[+ Add industries](#)

Company headcount

[+ Add range for employee count](#)

Seniority level

[+ Add seniority levels](#)

Function

[Education X](#)

[Add functions](#)

[Human Resources \(351\)](#)

1K+

Total results

13

Changed jobs in past 90 days

4

Posted on LinkedIn in past 30 days

Select all [Save to list](#) [Tag](#)

 **Paul Gilsdorf** 3rd
Senior Learning Designer at TAL Education Group
1 year 4 months in role and company
Greater Boston

 **Izzy Kiver** 3rd
Senior Instructional Designer at TAL Education Group NYSE: TAL
10 months in role and company
Los Angeles, California, United States

 **Ricky Burrows** 3rd
ESL Presenter & Education Consultant at TAL Education Group
1 year 4 months in role and company
Beijing, China

 **Dingyuan He** 3rd
Global Management Trainee at 好未来教育
5 months in role and company
New York, New York, United States

 **Jasmine Saxby** 3rd
Curriculum Developer at TAL Education Group
2 years 4 months in role and company
Anchorage, Alaska, United States

 **Harrie Gooch** 3rd
Presenter and Education Consultant at TAL Education Group
1 year 9 months in role and company
United Kingdom

 **李璐** 3rd

202. Again, running a similar search on LinkedIn across New Oriental's educational employees, there are over 4,500 matches:

74

 New Oriental Education & Technology Group > All employees on LinkedIn (4.5K+)

Keywords

Filters Clear (1)

Custom Lists
[+ Select custom list](#)

Past Lead and Account Activity
[+ Filter your leads/accounts](#)

Geography
[+ Add locations](#)

Relationship
[+ How closely you're connected](#)

Industry
[+ Add industries](#)

Past company
[+ Add past companies](#)

Seniority level
[+ Add seniority levels](#)

Function

Education X

[Add functions](#)

[Operations \(539\)](#)

[Human Resources \(449\)](#)

[Sales \(410\)](#)

[Consulting \(359\)](#)

[Marketing \(234\)](#)

[Business Development \(210\)](#)

[Media and Communication \(197\)](#)

[Administrative \(162\)](#)

4.5K+
 Total results

33
 Changed jobs in past 90 days

13
 Posted on LinkedIn in past 30 days

[Select all](#) Save to list Tag

 **Rena Zhou** 2nd
 TOEFL English Teacher at New Oriental Education & Technology Group
 2 years 4 months in role and company
 Beijing, China
 3 shared connections

 **Rose Wang** 3rd Viewed
 Principal at 新东方
 3 months in role and company
 Jing'an District, Shanghai, China

 **C.D Mackellar** 2nd
 IGCE English Teacher at New Oriental Education & Technology Group
 3 months in role and company
 Zhejiang, China

 **Tim Yawney** 2nd
 Principal NOIC Academy (New Oriental International College Academy) at New Oriental Education & Technology Group
 1 year 8 months in role and company
 Guelph, Ontario, Canada
 1 shared connection

 **Icy Liu** 3rd
 Teacher at New Oriental Education & Technology Group
 8 years 9 months in role and company
 Haidian District, Beijing, China

 **Calvin Qian** 3rd
 Student Mentor at New Oriental Education & Technology Group
 2 years 9 months in role and company

203. Of the 27 tutors who have a presence on LinkedIn, none appear to have the requisite teaching credentials, although most have experience in sales. A sample of six such profiles follows:

75

Tutor A

Prior job: Operations Trainee in Textiles
Education: Wuhan Textile University
World Ranking: 2566
China Ranking: 308
Teaching experience: 0



Liu Meng 3rd ✓ Saved

Tutor

take my time, step by step

📍 Wuhan, Hubei, China 86 connections

Current

Who does the tutor at GSX Techedu learn from (NYSE: GSX) • 4 months ago

Previous

Operation Trainee at Guangdong Yida Textile Co., Ltd. • 2 yrs 7 mos

Education

Wuhan Textile University • 2013-2017

Tutor B

Prior job: Self-employed Store Operations
Education: Zhengzhou University
World Ranking: 588
China Ranking: 51
Teaching experience: 0



Feng Liang UNLOCKED

Student at Zhengzhou University

In the process of starting a business, mainly doing online sales of tea and electronic products

📍 Zhengzhou, Henan, China 17 connections

Current

Who does the tutor at GSX Techedu learn from (NYSE: GSX) • 4 mos

Previous

Shop operation at self-employed/freelance • 3 yrs 3 mos

Education

Zhengzhou University • 2016-2020

Tutor C

Prior job: Pump Sales Management
Education: Taiyuan UST
World Ranking: 1067
China Ranking: 117
Teaching experience: 0



Zhang Mengru 3rd ✓ Saved

Who does GSX Techedu learn from (NYSE: GSX)-Training Camp Tutor

📍 Beijing, China 5 connections

Current

Training Camp Tutor at GSX Techedu Who to Learn from (NYSE: GSX) • 5 mos

Previous

Sales Guan Peisheng at Nanfang Pump Co., Ltd • 7 mos

Education

Taiyuan University of Science and Technology

Tutor D

Concurrent job: Senior Sales
Education: NA
Teaching experience: 0



Sarah Zhang 3rd

GSX Techedu (NYSE: GSX)-Senior Sales

📍 Zhengzhou, Henan, China 20 connections

Current

Senior Sales at GSX Techedu GSX (NYSE: GSX) • 10 mos

Mathematics tutor at GSX Techedu Learn with whom (NYSE: GSX) • 10 mos

Tutor E

Prior job: Assistant to GM & waiter
Education: Dalian UY City College
World Ranking: 346
China Ranking: 22
Teaching experience: 0



Dong Wenwu 3rd

Beijing Baijia Internet Technology Co., Ltd.-Tutor

Only education can make a country strong

📍 Dalian, Liaoning, China 26 connections

Current

Tutor at Beijing Baijia Internet Technology Co., Ltd. • 1 yr

Previous

Assistant General Manager at Jinan Baojiakang Biotechnology Co., Ltd. • 5 mos

Internship waiter at Yoshinoya • 1 yr 5 mos

Education

Dalian University of Technology City College • 2015–2019

+ 1 more

Tutor F

Prior job: Marketing Assistant
Education: Henan University of Technology
World Ranking: 1863
China Ranking: 230



LinkedIn Member

Student at Henan University of Technology

📍 Zhengzhou, Henan, China 1 connection

Current

Gaotu Classroom Junior High School Chinese Tutor at Beijing Baijia Internet Technology Co., Ltd. • 1 yr 9 mos

Previous

Marketing assistant, study guide at Beijing Si Xuetong Education Technology Co., Ltd. • 1 yr 5 mos

Education

Henan University of Technology • 2014–2018

204. Some GSX tutors maintain profiles on MaiMai, another professional networking site. As with their colleagues on LinkedIn, the self-reported work histories of these tutors show backgrounds in sales, not in education:

work experience

Tutor
With whom to learn-Gaotu Classroom
2019.5-present (1 year) >

Tutor Team Leader
She has 1 friend in this company >

Product manager
Rong 360
2018.1-present (2 years and 4 months)

- 1. Independently responsible for crm authority system work ----- Realize employee self-applied authority, improve the efficiency of the project by 85% after the project goes online
- 1. Sort out the status of authority allocation of the four major systems of crm / mis / help / message, and be responsible for other departments How to deal with the communication permission of the person and get the return receipt; 2. Write the permission docking OA project prd, and make different strategies from the display level, the back-end logic, security processing and external docking; Plan follow up project development testing on

Online Education | Sales Influence 166

Visible only to friends
Xi'an, Shaanxi

高途课堂

Meet him through friends >

Dynamio 77 Views 22 Interaction 4 credit More

work experience

高途课堂 **Tutor**

Who to learn from-Gao Tu Classroom - Junior High School >

2020.5-present (within one month) >

Transfer to regular-price sales, responsible for conversion rate.

He has 1 friend in this company >



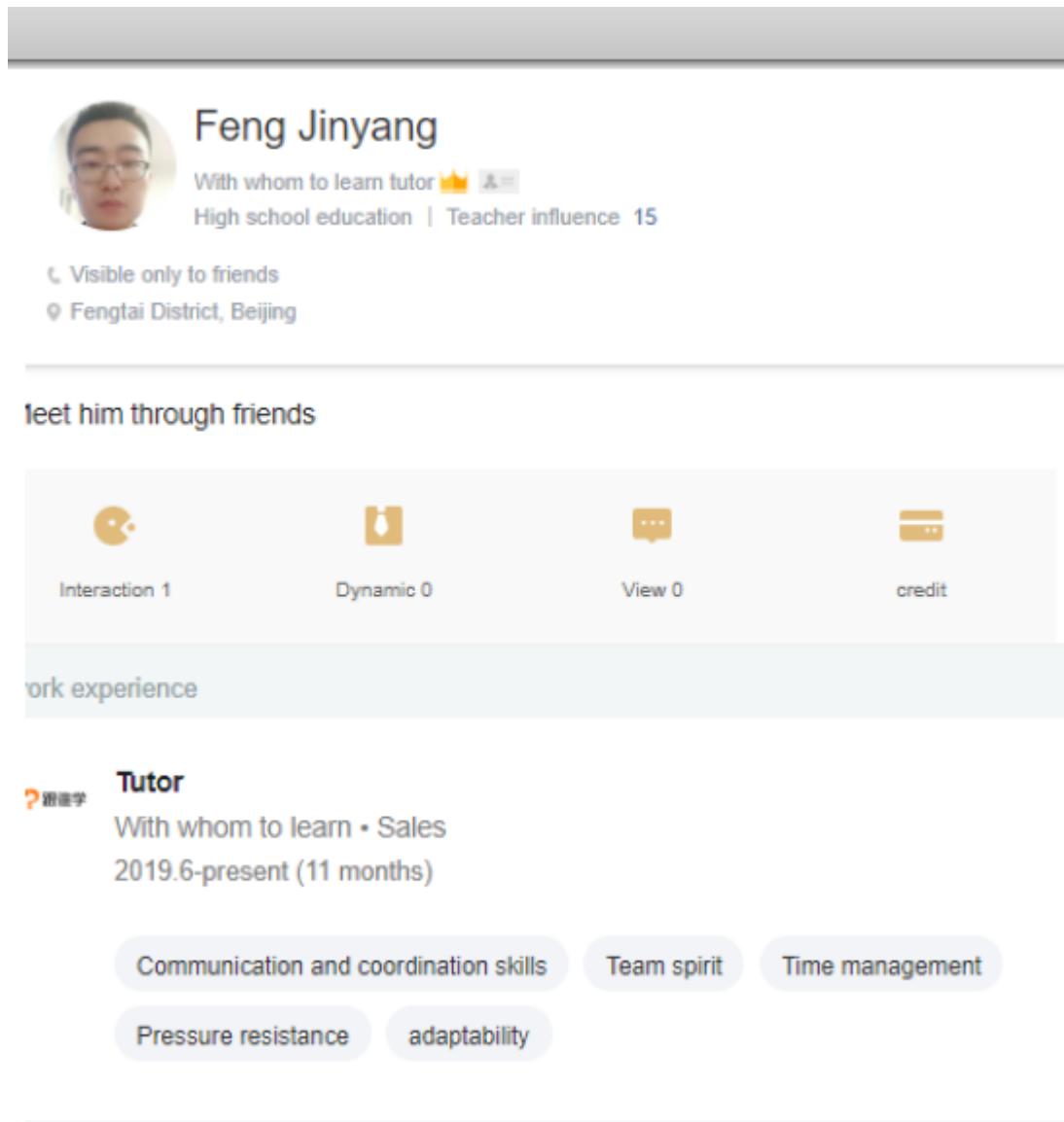
Learning planner (consultant)

VIPKID Online Education • Beijing No.1 >

2017.11-2020.5 (2 years and 6 months) >

Follow up the student's learning situation, formulate a learning plan, and keep close contact with parents. >

He has 12 friends in this company >



Feng Jinyang

With whom to learn tutor  

High school education | Teacher influence 15

Visible only to friends

Fengtai District, Beijing

Meet him through friends

Interaction 1

Dynamic 0

View 0

credit

Work experience

  **Tutor**

With whom to learn • Sales

2019.6-present (11 months)

Communication and coordination skills

Team spirit

Time management

Pressure resistance

adaptability

205. As the foregoing makes clear, despite its year-long representations that it was recruiting additional instructors and tutors, GSX has far fewer teaching employees than comparable education companies in China.

d. GSX’s “Proprietary Technology” for Internal Organizational Efficiency Cannot Explain Why GSX’s Offerings Would Attract More Students or Otherwise Generate Exponential Revenue Growth

206. Throughout the Class Period, the Company purported to justify its exponential revenue growth by touting BOSS, its “proprietary technology infrastructure.” GSX claimed that it designed BOSS.

[T]o provide integrated and automated services to employees during every major aspect of our business operations. Our BOSS system is our internal system used by our employees, ranging from instructors, tutors, sales personnel, content development personnel, operations team, and management. Our BOSS system empowers our employees with automated workflows, such as scheduling courses, analyzing student exercises, and tracking students’ attendance, course completion and retention.

207. According to the Company, BOSS works in tandem with another “proprietary business intelligence system” (“BIS”), purportedly allowing the Company to re-allocate resources in response “to changes in customer behavior patterns,” to “adjust operational details,” and to “set budgetary targets.”

208. GSX’s BOSS system, even if it exists and operates as GSX claims (which Plaintiffs do not allege) fails to explain GSX’s increased revenue, let alone how GSX’s revenue would increase in unprecedented pace. The BOSS system, as claimed by GSX, would at best improve the internal efficiency of the Company and decreases costs—it would not account for any competitive advantage in the product offered to students that might explain the explosion in their enrollments and the corresponding explosion in the Company’s revenues.

6. Data Show that GSX Techedu’s Education Services Are Not Used or Recognized in Line with the Company’s Representations about Its User Base and Revenue

a. GSX Is Absent from Reports of Major Players in the Education Industry in China

209. The online education learning marketplace is highly regulated in China. “Opinion 80,” discussed above in ¶¶ 194–95, also establishes certain oversight procedures and standards appurtenant to all Chinese online education businesses, including GSX. Among other things, Opinion 80 provides that online educational institutions are to be “a supplement to in-person education.” The Chinese government was concerned that many providers had become too “exam-oriented” and “financially burdensome” to families, and thus detrimental to healthy educational development among schoolchildren. Thus, Opinion 80 established an “annual inspection and annual report system” whereby the government surveys students from each of the approved online education providers, and then publishes the results online.

210. On August 10, 2019, the Chinese Ministry of Education formally promulgated its *Opinion on the Orderly and Healthy Development of Internet Applications*, known in China as “Opinion 55,” which provides, among other things, that qualified “providers of educational mobile applications shall consciously accept social supervision, set up convenient channels for complaints and reports, and handle complaints in a timely manner.”

211. In accordance with those provisions, China’s State Administration for Market Regulation (the “SAMR”), a PRC government agency, administers industry market surveys to businesses and consumers at least once per year, and publishes the results of those surveys in the state-owned media outlets China Consumer News and the Guangming Daily News.

212. On March 27, 2020, the SAMR, through China Consumer News, reported the results of its inaugural “Online Education Consumer Experience Survey.” The survey, which

polled data from March 3 through March 8, 2020, provided a method whereby the Chinese government could “socially supervise” the “consumer experience” and consumers’ “evaluation[s]” of e-learning, as required by Opinions 80 and 55. The SAMR sent the survey to Xueersi, Tencent Classroom, Homework Gang, China University, Yuandaodao, and New Oriental Education & Technology Group Inc. Yet GSX, which has purported to be the “third-largest online K–12 large-class after-school tutoring service provider in China” from 2017 through the present, was too small to be included in the SAMR survey.

b. Survey Data Show that GSX Is Not Widely Used

213. Anxious to secure the best possible education for their children, Chinese parents pay close attention to the education technology industry in which GSX operates. Chinese-language publications based in China cater to these parents by providing information on, and rankings of, the various providers. These publications rarely even mention GSX, and this lack of mention shows that GSX is a bit player in China:

(a) The SAMR-backed China Consumer News recently conducted at least two surveys of users of online education asking about the effectiveness of remote learning during the pandemic.²⁹ The surveys both included K-12 respondents. These surveys asked about seven and twelve platforms, respectively. Neither GSX nor Gaotu were included in either survey’s list of platforms.

²⁹ Zhōngguó Xiāofèi Zhě Bào (中国消费者报), *Wǒmen Shōujíle Xué Ér Sī, Zuòyè Bāng, Yuán Fǔdǎo De Tǐyàn Diàochá Wènjuàn, Jiéguǒ...* (我们收集了学而思、作业帮、猿辅导的体验调查问卷，结果…), Shànghāi Dōngfāng Bào Yè Yǒuxiàn Gōngsī (上海东方报业有限公司) (Mar. 27, 2020, 6:00 PM), https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_6721156.

(b) An April 2020 research report published in the Central Committee-sponsored Guangming Daily did not include GSX in a list of 39 online education providers.³⁰

(c) GSX is not included in 2018, 2019 and 2020 reports on Chinese education technology providers published by iResearch, the leading provider of online audience measurement for China.

214. Private surveys further show that GSX is not widely recognized in China, and certainly not recognized in line with what one would expect were GSX to have the massive student base it claims to have. As it reported on May 25, 2020, in each of March and May 2020, well-regarded China-focused equity research shop JL Warren Capital commissioned a survey of parents who had used K-12 education technology for their children in the past 6 months. The surveys had large sample sizes (March: 2,500; May: 2,222). Though GSX claims to be the third-largest provider of K-12 afterschool education in China, the surveys showed that GSX's Gaotu platform had about 3% market penetration—well behind TAL Education (25%), New Oriental Education (20%), behind Zuoyebang (18.8%), YuanFudao (17.3%), Zhangmen 1-on-1 (6.3%), and even behind VIPKid (5.9%), supposedly a much smaller competitor.³¹ JL Warren Capital's survey also reported that 70% of parents reported there were fewer than 600 students in their children's Gaotu class—well below the average of 2,000 reported by Defendants.

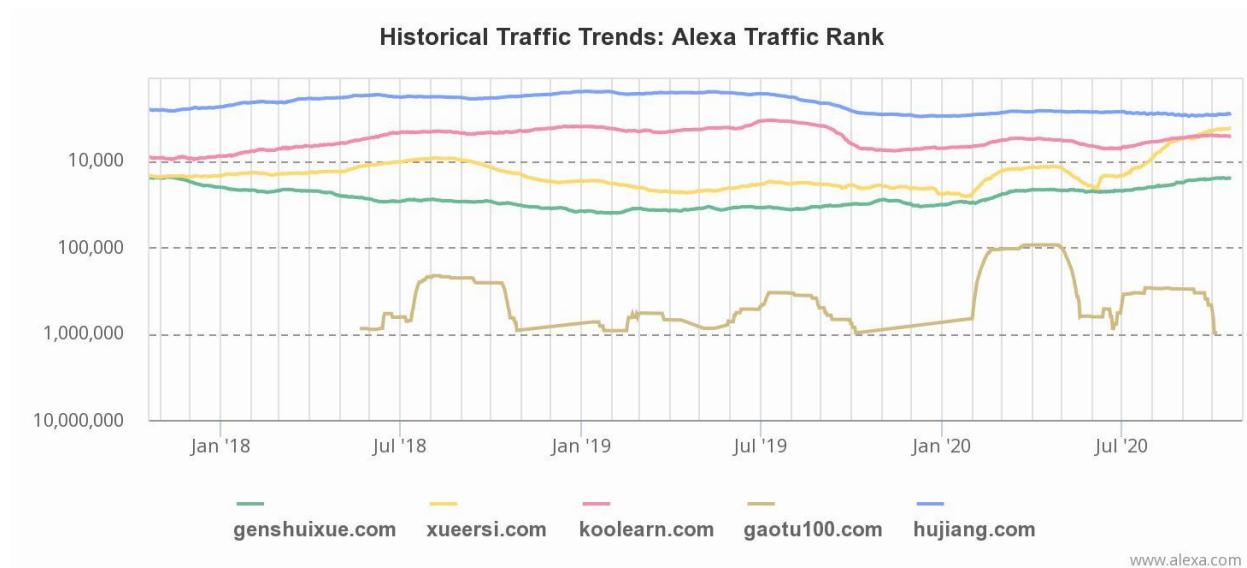
³⁰ Běi Shī Dà Xīn Méiti Chuánbò Yánjiū Zhōngxīn (北师大新媒体传播研究中心), *Xīnguān Yíqíng Qíjiān Zhōng Xiǎoxué Záixiàn Jiàoyù Hùdòng Yán Jiù Bàogào* (新冠疫情期间中小学在线教育互动研究报告), Guānmíng Wēi Jiàoyù (光明微教育) (Apr. 2, 2020, 10:36 AM), https://edu.gmw.cn/2020-04/02/content_33708443.htm.

³¹ All figures from the May 2020 survey.

c. Web Analytics Show that GSX Is Not Widely Used

215. Because it is an online-only educational platform, web traffic metrics should overstate GSX's market penetration compared to peers who also employ in-person or online-to-offline business models. Yet web analytics reports *also* show that GSX is a bit player.

216. Alexa, the gold standard in the industry, ranks websites by the traffic they receive. As of January 2020, the platforms of competitors New Oriental and Huijiang both ranked in the top 10,000 websites, but GSX's platform ranked around 80,000th. Notably, during the period in which Defendants claim GSX grew exponentially, its platform's Alexa ranking actually *declined*.



217. Similarly, Rank2traffic, which estimates the number of visitors to particular websites, reports that the traffic to GSX's competitors' relevant domains dwarfed that to GSX's:

	2018	2019
TAL	<i>216.2 million</i>	<i>158.2 million</i>
New Oriental	<i>189.5 million</i>	<i>120.0 million</i>
VIPKid	<i>53.3 million</i>	<i>40.1 million</i>
GSX	<i>15.5 million</i>	<i>10.3 million</i>

Thus, GSX draws little traffic to its websites, undercutting Defendants' claim that it is a leading provider.

218. Nor did GSX draw many mobile users. As Grizzly reported, according to Qimai, GSX's daily downloads were minuscule—only a third of TAL Education's. Yet even Defendants admitted on an April 9, 2020 call responding to the Grizzly article that "We acknowledge that the industry recognizes Qimai's experience in app store ranking and ASO monitoring."

219. According to a search that analyst firm Sylvan Research conducted on August 7-9 and reported on August 9, 2020, only 451 of GSX's purported *at least* 10,000 employees, or 4.5% have pages on LinkedIn—compared to 11% and 16% for competitors TAL Education and New Oriental, and suggesting that Defendants have overstated the number of GSX employees.

220. On April 9, 2020, Defendants held a conference call to address allegations that GSX had overstated the extent of its operations. During the call, Defendants encouraged investors to rely on QuestMobile data, which, Defendants claimed, showed traffic in line with GSX's claimed market share:

Last major point is the download data of our apps. According to QuestMobile, one of the most frequently used third-party data providers shows the total monthly new users for GSX and Gaotu Ketang apps were 2.21 million for the second half in 2019, ranking us the third among education peers.

221. In fact, on February 12, 2020, QuestMobile published a report listing the top 5 applications ranked by daily active users from January 14 through February 4, 2020. GSX and Gaotu were not on the list.

222. Thus, survey data and web analytics both suggest that GSX overstated its revenue and market share.

7. GSX Uses Accounting Tricks To Hide Its Expenditures on “Brushing”

223. GSX spent hundreds of millions of RMB on brushing. Because brushing is illegal, GSX needed to hide its brushing expenditures from the public. The Company employed two accounting tricks. *First*, GSX falsely recorded brushing expenditures as advertising spending, causing its marketing budget to balloon. *Second*, GSX secretly pushed some of its costs to third parties it controlled, creating more room to hide brushing expenditures.

a. GSX Made False Accounting Entries To Conceal Brushing Expenses

224. On April 25, 2020, JL Warren Capital reported on a call it held with a professional brusher who claimed to do brushing work for GSX.

225. JL Warren quoted the brusher as saying:

GSX sent us a detailed brushing plan including our KPIs [Key Performance Indicators] in advance. Each teacher has a head count target. The company decides the number of “enrollments” each teacher gets in their classes. Company believes that brushing is an effective online marketing tool which generates higher ROI than traditional online advertisement.

226. Then, in an April 30, 2020 report, Citron disclosed additional comments from brushers:

Q: How is your fee?

A: The actual cost of our service is not high at all. For a class costing several thousand (RMB), we would only take about 50 RMB in commission. GSX would give us the money for the class and expense it as part of their marketing spend. We would pay for the class with the money they have given to us minus our commission. Effectively, the money would go back to their account as revenue minus our commission.

227. CW-2 has further explained the mechanics of paying for brushing. GSX would account for payments to brushers as advertising expenses. The brushers would then use the money GSX paid them to purchase classes, keeping a small portion of the money as commissions. As an example, CW-2 stated that the brusher might keep RMB 20,000 RMB as

commissions from an RMB 1 million payment, paying RMB 980,000 back to GSX. GSX would then record the RMB 980,000 as revenues and the entire RMB 1 million as advertising expenses.

228. Thus, GSX both overstated its revenues and misstated the purpose of its advertising expenses, the lion's share of which were payments to brushers for illegal services.

229. GSX's financial statements suggest malfeasance. Advertising expenses are classified as selling expenses. GSX's revenues purportedly grew by 432% between 2018 and 2019, while its selling expenses grew by an astonishing 757%.

(Year ending December 31)	2017 (RMB)	2018 (RMB)	2019 (RMB)	2019 (USD)
Net revenues	97,580	397,306	2,114,855	303,780
Cost of revenues (including share-based compensation expenses of RMB3, RMB283 and RMB16,504 for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively)	(25,023)	(142,753)	(535,912)	(76,979)
Gross profit	72,557	254,553	1,578,943	226,801
Operating expenses:				
Selling expenses (including share-based compensation expenses of RMB373, RMB429 and RMB5,606 for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively)	(75,325)	(121,518)	(1,040,906)	(149,517)

230. The trend continued in 2020. GSX's selling expenses for the first sixth months of 2020 were approximately \$278 million—or 86% more than it spent in all of 2019.

b. GSX Hides Its Brushing Expenditures by Pushing Costs Onto Alter Egos

231. Before GSX had to record massive new advertising expenses to hide brushing expenditures, it had boasted of rock-bottom customer acquisition costs. According to a UBS analysis of summer 2019 financials, GSX's advertising expenses per weekly active user (RMB

972) were less than half the average of its world-class peers (RMB 1,906). These low acquisition costs are a key part of the GSX story.

232. A UBS analyst stated in a January 2020 report that “We think a key factor behind GSX’s industry-leading profitability is its low customer acquisition cost[.]”

233. A Goldman Sachs analyst stated in a February 2020 report that “GSX surprised the market when it first publicly filed the IPO prospectus in May 2019, as one of the very few profitable online AST companies with over 400% revenue growth in 1Q19. This is exceptional in China’s online AST market as the great majority of the players remain loss making due to substantial upfront investments into student acquisition and technology.” The Goldman Sachs analyst added that “the company has higher-than-industry gross margins and higher-than-industry sales and marketing efficiency.”

234. A Bank of America Merrill Lynch analyst stated in an April 2020 report that “GSX is the only profitable player in the K-12 online education space—attributed to its star-teacher, large-size, live-class business model, higher price point and low customer acquisition costs[.]” The analyst added that “GSX has historically managed to expand with a lower [customer acquisition cost] than peers by focusing on WeChat.”

235. GSX’s financials showing historical low customer acquisition costs were fraudulent because GSX used alter egos to hide its expenses.

236. These alter egos include Beijing Youlian Global Education Technology Co., Ltd. (“Youlian”), Beijing Baijia Yuntu Technology Co. Ltd (“Yuntu”), and several others.

237. By bearing GSX’s expenses but not sharing its revenues, the alter egos make GSX appear far more profitable than it truly is—thus creating room to hide GSX’s brushing expenses.

Youlian

238. Youlian is a partially-owned GSX subsidiary. GSX owns 30% of its shares, and Defendant Chen owns 10%. GSX does not consolidate Youlian onto its financial statements.

239. Defendant Chen and former GSX executive Xiao Xiong founded Youlian.

240. Youlian assists GSX by hiring and paying employees that then work for the benefit of GSX.

241. In its SEC filings, GSX lists its headquarters as Beijing City Haidian District, Xibeiwang East Rd No. 10, 7 East Zone, BeyondSoft Building, Tower C, where it occupies several suites, including W201 and W203 (“GSX Address”).

242. Youlian falsely claims a business address of Beijing City Shi Jing Shan District Lugu South Rd No. 26 Floor 2, Room 201. Youlian’s claim is false. Indeed, when a local regulator attempted to visit their operation on January 14, 2020, the regulator found that Youlian was not located there.

243. In truth, Youlian hires employees to work *for* GSX *at* the GSX Address. Between 2017 and 2020, Youlian regularly advertised available positions listing GSX’s address as the work location. As it stated in its February 2020 report, Grizzly found five advertisements that were still up at the time of its report: three advertisements for positions in “Youlian’s” Social Media Chatgroup Operations on March 18, 2017 and November 27, 2018, and two other undated advertisements. Citron found five more positions, as it noted in its April 30, 2020 report: one position on July 26, 2018, two on September 5, 2018, one on August 2, 2019, and another on April 14, 2020. Each of the ten positions advertised listed the work location as “Beijing City

Haidian District, Xibeiwang East Rd. No. 10, East District Building 7 BeyondSoft Building C”, i.e., the GSX Address.³²

244. Indeed, Youlian serves GSX’s interests, not its own. A February 2016 Jianshu article quoted Xiong as admitting that Youlian’s goal is to “develop consumer-side users” for GSX. Further, asked what Youlian’s plans to become profitable were, Xiong instead stated that “[w]e want to make it a free platform for all parents and into a media for the industry to provide premium content to parents.” Youlian has no plans to make money because its function is to cover GSX’s expenses.

Yuntu

245. Like Youlian, Yuntu contributes to GSX’s bottom line by shouldering its employee salaries and other expenses.

246. GSX claimed in its SEC filings to have disposed of Yuntu for no consideration in December 2017. GSX claims Yuntu focused on developing video player software to provide live and on-demand video services and that its operations had been insignificant. Yuntu is owned by Defendant Chen’s longtime associate Deng Hong.

³² Both Citron and Grizzly translate the address as “Beijing City Haidian District, *Northwest Wandong Rd. No. 10*, East District Building 7, Beyond Soft Building C”. See Citron Research, *Conclusive Evidence of Significant Overstatement of Revenues & Profits Through the Use of Multiple Undisclosed Related Parties at GSX Techedu (NYSE: GSX)* 15 (Apr. 30, 2020), <https://citronresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/GSX-Conclusive-evidence-final.pdf>; Grizzly Research LLC, *Brushed Student Counts & Cooked Books: Why We Believe GSX Techedu is the Worst Publicly Traded Education Company* 10 (Feb. 25, 2020), <https://grizzlyreports.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Research-Report-GSX-Grizzly-Research-25-Feb-2020.pdf>.

“Xibei” means “northwest”, while “Dong” means East. Thus, the full name of the road, without translation, is Xibei Wan Dong 10. Completely translated, it is Northwest Wan East. GSX’s SEC filings translated Dong into East but not Xibei into Northwest, while Grizzly and Citron translated Xibei into Northwest but not Dong into East.

247. According to its official records, Beijing Yuntu occupies Suite W202 in Beijing City Haidian District, Northwest Wandong Rd No. 10, East District Building 7, sandwiched between two GSX offices in W201 and W203.

248. In China, businesses must obtain certificates for websites. The Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (“MiiT”) periodically verifies the websites’ status. According to the MiiT, none of Yuntu’s websites were accessible except www.txiao100.com. As of October 20, 2020, www.txiao100.com linked directly to GSX’s website. Indeed, Whois records show that GSX and Yuntu share an IP address.

249. Yuntu also advertised for three positions (sales manager, market development manager, and sales development representative) listing a work location that was GSX’s Wuhan office—Luoyu Rd No. 10, Quangdang Center Floor 20. Then, on April 16, 2020, Yuntu advertised for three more positions (market expansion manager, sales manager, and sales development representative), each likewise listing GSX’s Wuhan office as the work location. Yuntu also advertised for five positions (consultant, lecturer, finance executive, java developer, and senior java developer) listing GSX’s Beijing headquarters as the place of employment.

250. Thus, like Youlian, Yuntu works for GSX by shouldering some of its expenses and hiding its unprofitability.

Others

251. As Citron showed in its May 7, 2020 report, Youlian and Yuntu are only two nodes of a vast network of companies owned and controlled by GSX insiders it uses to hide its expenditures.

252. In that report, Citron accurately identified four more shell companies that similarly assumed GSX’s costs:

Company	Facts Showing Company Supports GSX
Beijing Xiaoxiongmeijia Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owned by a former GSX employee and one of its cofounders Uses official GSX WeChat accounts that were registered during the founder's employment at GSX and were continuing to perform customer acquisition for GSX as of May 7, 2020
Wuhan Aobangtuling Technolog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Told Citron their parent company was GSX Uses official GSX WeChat accounts that continued to recruit GSX customers as of May 7, 2020
Youshugongdu Education Technology (Yantai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Told Citron their parent company was GSX Uses official GSX WeChat accounts that continued to recruit GSX customers as of May 7, 2020
Xiaoyi Jinxiu Curtain Mall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posted jobs for GSX Official business is selling window curtains Uses official GSX WeChat accounts that continued to recruit GSX customers as of May 7, 2020

253. Moreover, Citron identified six other companies that recruited customers for GSX. These companies all claimed to engage in specific business unrelated to GSX's. In their business's official description, two companies tacked on "education consulting." According to their official business descriptions, the companies were engaged in the businesses of, respectively, selling courier services and education consulting, and selling dry goods and education consulting. The four other companies did not even pretend to have anything to do with GSX's business.

Company	Official Business
Beijing Hontongda Couriers	<i>Land transportation, warehousing, logistics, and education consulting (ex: brokering)</i>
Beijing Juatonwanjia Commerce	<i>Sales of arts and crafts, daily necessities, stationeries, sporting goods, apparels, shoes and hats, knitted items, electronics, communications equipment, furniture, hardware, and education consulting</i>
Beijing Prosperity Printing	Component printing

Company	Official Business
Zhujai Jingpo Clothing	Sales of apparels and accessories, shoes and hats, daily necessities, textile, arts and crafts, stationeries, and fashion design
Xi'an Beilin District Zhongchangfei Baby Products	Sales of mother and baby care products
Xiangyang Xiangzhou District Hongshunqi Car Mechanics	Auto repairs and sales of parts

254. By pushing its costs onto a web of unconsolidated third parties, GSX hid its brushing expenditures from shareholders.

C. As Investors Began To Learn that GSX Techedu Massively Overstates Its User Base and Revenues, GSX Techedu's Share Price Fell

255. GSX's dramatic and unexplainable growth gave rise to extensive scrutiny from market analysts and government regulators beginning in February 2020. On February 25, 2020, Grizzly Research LLC published a report detailing the extent to which GSX has brushed its enrollment figures, overstated its revenues, and engaged in undisclosed related-party transactions. Less than two months later, on April 2, 2020, the Beijing Normal University issued a report condemning the Company's online large class format as incompatible with Chinese educational standards. Citron Research and Muddy Waters Capital LLC followed with their own reports on April 14 and May 18, 2020, respectively. On August 7, 2020, Andrew Left of Citron Research reported his findings during a primetime FOX Business interview. On or about September 2, 2020, the Company disclosed to investors that the SEC's Division of Enforcement commenced an investigation into the Company's financial and operating records dating to 2017. Finally, on October 20, 2020, market reports revealed, among other things, that the Company's revenue had been profoundly overstated, at which point the share price of GSX fell nearly 30%, by almost eight billion dollars, in a single day.

256. Each of these disclosures revealed material facts to the market that GSX had a duty to disclose but failed to disclose, and also revealed that hundreds of statements made by the Company to its investors during the Class Period were materially false or misleading at the time they were made. A decline in the value of GSX's ADSs followed each disclosure, damaging Plaintiffs and all members of the Class.

V. DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS

A. Defendants' False and Misleading Statements in 2019

1. March 19, 2019: Draft Initial Offering Documents

257. On March 19, 2019, GSX filed a Draft Form F-1 Registration Statement with the SEC (the "DRS"). Therein, GSX stated that the Company's "net revenues increased by 307.1%" from 2017 to 2018" (*i.e.*, from ¥97.6 million to ¥397.3 million), that "paid course enrollments increased by 632.7% from 56,350 in 2017 to 412,871 in 2018," and that the "average gross billing per paid course enrollment for [its] K-12 courses increased by 48.5%" from 2017 to 2018 (*i.e.*, from ¥829 to ¥1,231 per paid course). GSX represented that its net revenue increase "was primarily driven by the increase in net revenues from [its] K-12 courses." The Company claimed that its gross profits increased by 250.83%, from ¥72,557,000 in 2017 to ¥254,553,000 in 2018 and that its income from operations increased by 120.72%, from a loss of ¥92,427,000 in 2017 to a gain of ¥19,154,000 in 2018.

258. The statements in ¶ 257 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX's revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (2) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses;

and (3) GSX's stated reasons for its increased revenue are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported revenue increase was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

2. April 19, 2019: In the Cross-Hairs: Revised Pre-Offering Documents

259. On April 19, 2019, in a response letter to the SEC (the "April 2019 Letter"), the Company gave three reasons for the 65.52% year-over-year increase in the fair value of its ordinary shares from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018: "(i) organic growth of [the Company's] current online live large-classes business model," (ii) a 5% decrease in the Company's "DLOM" (discount for lack of marketability), and (iii) a reduced "discount rate from 20% to 18.5% as [the Company] progressed from earlier stage to later stage of business development."

260. In the April 2019 Letter, the Company provided six "reasons" to justify the 195.35% increase in the fair value of its ordinary shares from June 30, 2018 to December 31, 2018: (i) "successful completion of the transition of [the Company's] business model to [its] current online large-classes business model" and (ii) the resulting "rapid growth in student enrollment," together with the Company's (iii) first recorded "operating profit in the third quarter of 2018," which (iv) "increased [the Company's] confidence" and (v) "decreased market participants' perceived risks in [the Company's] current business model."

261. Also in the April 2019 Letter, the Company stated that the fair value of its ordinary shares "increased from ¥12.70 per share" as of December 31, 2018 "to ¥72.10 per share" as of March 31, 2019 (467.72% increase in a matter of three months) because: (i) its operating profit in the first quarter of 2019 "was significantly higher than [its] operating profit for the whole year of 2018," which the Company claimed resulted from its "scalability, greater efficiency, and improved negotiation position." Additionally, the Company cited (ii) general improvement in global capital markets and (iii) easing diplomatic tension between the United

States and China during 1Q2019. Thus for the period December 31, 2018 to March 31, 2019, the Company claims to have made (iv) downward adjustments to its discount rate, “from 18%” to “14%,” (v) downward adjustments to its DLOM, “from 15% to 8%,” while making (vi) upward adjustments to its “estimated IPO probabilities from 80% to 85%” during the same period.

262. GSX’s stated reasons in ¶¶ 259–61 for its success were materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments and inflated revenues.

263. In the Company’s Amended Form F-1 Draft Registration Statement (the “DRS/A”), filed on April 19, 2019 with the SEC, the Company stated:

Cost of revenues mainly consists of salaries to instructors and tutors, rental expenses for office space, depreciation and amortization of properties and equipment, teaching materials and bandwidth costs. The instructors consists [sic] of both full-time instructors and part[-]time instructors.

Full-time instructors’ compensation primarily consist [sic] of base salary, as well as teaching fees based on hourly rates in connection with courses delivered.

The compensation of part-time instructors is calculated as a fixed percentage of the tuition fees of the courses delivered by the instructors, and is accrued as courses are delivered.

The compensation of tutors consists of base salary and performance-based compensations, which is [sic] determined based on student retention and exercise completion. Specifically, *if an existing student of a tutor enrolls in a new course, a bonus is paid to the tutor which is calculated as a percentage of the tuition of the new course.* tutors also receives [sic] a fixed payment for each exercise marking performed.

The Company accrues on a monthly basis for the cost of tutor which includes basic salary, compensation for exercise marking as well as student retention bonus. *The retention bonus is estimated by using the expected tuition collected for the retention courses, multiply by the estimated retention rate and the bonus percentage.*

264. The statements in ¶ 263 were materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that instructors and tutors were required (i) to skim and replicate

private user data from social media platforms, and (ii) to assume the identities of those users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, all as conditions precedent to receiving their base salaries and compensation bonuses.

3. May 8, 2019: The Initial Public Offering Documents

265. On May 8, 2019, GSX filed a Form F-1 Registration Statement with the SEC (the “May 2019 F-1”). On May 24, 2019, the Company filed an Amended Form F-1 Registration Statement (the “May 2019 F-1/A”), Form F-6 Registration Statement for American Depository Shares Evidenced by American Depository Receipts (the “F-6”), and Form F8-A12B Description of Securities.

266. In the May 2019 F-1/A, GSX represented that its “total enrollments increased from 79,632 in 2017 to 767,102 in 2018 and from 70,845 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 to 211,002 for the three months ended March 31, 2019” (i.e., increases of 863.31% from 2017 to 2018 and of 197.84% from 1Q2018 to 1Q2019). According to the Company, “[p]aid course enrollments increased by 632.7% from 56,350 [students] to 412,871 [students] in 2018.” The Company said that the “average enrollments of [its] online K–12 courses increased from approximately 400 [students] per course in 2017 to approximately 600 [students] per course in 2018, and from approximately 440 per course for the three months ended March 31, 2018 to approximately 980 per course for the same period in 2019.” The Company attributed these successes to its adoption of “the online live large-class format,” explaining that this pedagogical method to deliver “scarce high quality teaching resources to aspiring students in China” coupled with GSX’s “focus on operational efficiency” drove its profits in 2018.

267. The statements in ¶ 266 were materially false and misleading because: (1) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b)

engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses; and (2) GSX's GSX's stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

268. Also in the May 2019 F-1/A, GSX represented that its net revenues increased from "¥97,580,000" in 2017 to "397,306,000" in 2018, a 307.16% increase. The Company claimed a gross profit of ¥72,557,000 in 2017 versus ¥254,553,000 in 2018, a 250.83% increase, and for the "three months ended March 31, 2019" versus the same time period in 2018, GSX represented that its gross profit increased by 613.53%, from ¥26,223,000 in 2018 to ¥187,110,000 in 2019. GSX stated that its "income from operations" increased by 120.72%, from a loss of ¥92,427,000 in 2017 to a gain of ¥19,154,000 in 2018. For "the three months ended March 31, 2019," the Company reported that its income from operations increased by 1,127.09% compared with the same time period in 2018, from a loss of ¥4,160,000 in 2018 to a gain of ¥42,727 in 2019. The Company also stated, "Our core expertise is in online K-12 courses, covering all primary and secondary grades, which contributed over 73% and 75% of our total revenues in 2018 and for the three months ended March 31, 2019, respectively."

269. The statements in ¶ 268 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX's revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; and (2) GSX's stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

4. August 22 and 23, 2019: 2Q2019 Earnings Results

270. On August 23, 2019, GSX filed, and Defendant Shen signed, a Form 6-K with the SEC, attaching and incorporating as an exhibit a press release dated August 22, 2019 detailing

the Company's quarterly earnings results for 2Q2019 (together, comprising the "August 2019 6-K"). In the August 2019 6-K, GSX stated: "[t]otal enrollments increased 250.3% to 592,000 from 169,000" during this period.

271. The statements in ¶ 270 were materially false and misleading because GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

272. Separately in the August 2019 6-K, the Company claimed that its "[n]et revenues increased 413.4% year-over-year to ¥353.7 million, from ¥68.9 million." GSX reported that "[g]ross profit increased 496.7% to ¥252.5 million from ¥42.3 million in the second quarter of 2018," while [i]ncome from operations increased to ¥16.2 million from a loss from operations of ¥0.5 million in the second quarter of 2018," an increase of 3,340%.

273. The statements in ¶ 272 were materially false and misleading because: (1) GSX's revenues, including gross billings, were materially overstated, by at least 70%, throughout the Class Period.

274. The Company claimed that its "[c]ost of revenues rose 280.8% to ¥101.2 million from ¥26.6 million, . . . mainly due to an increase in compensation for instructors and tutors." GSX further represented that its "[s]elling expenses increased to ¥169.0 million from ¥18.4 million" (*i.e.*, an 818.48% increase), "primarily as a result of higher marketing expenses to expand the customer base and enhance the brand, as well as an increase in compensation to sales and marketing staff." Further, the Company told investors that its "[r]esearch and development expenses increased 164.2% to ¥41.1 million from ¥15.6 million, . . . primarily due to a rise in the

number of course[] professionals, educational content professionals, and technology development personnel, as well as an increase in compensation for such staff.”

275. The statements in ¶ 274 were materially false and misleading because GSX failed to disclose that a material percentage of its cost of revenues, selling expenses, and research and development expenses, and increases in those expenses, were attributable to payments to third-party brushers to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, and to write false reviews of the courses.

276. On August 22, 2019, Defendants Chen and Shen presented GSX’s 2Q2019 results to investors on a teleconference (the “August 2019 Earnings Call”). On the August 2019 call, Defendant Shen claimed that the “[n]et revenue from [the] K-12 courses increased by 463.7%,” accounting for “76.4% of net revenues” in 2Q2019. Shen claimed that the revenue growth “was primarily driven by [an] increase in paid course enrollments and K-12 students’ tuition fees.” According to Shen, the Company’s “across-the-board growth was primarily driven by the continued expansion of [the Company’s] K-12 after-school tutoring business.” Shen also claimed that paid student enrollments (in courses whose tuition was greater than ¥9.90) rose to 592,000 students, a 350% increase year-over-year. Shen attributed this growth principally to “the continued expansion” of GSX’s “K-12 after-school tutoring business,” in which paid enrollments “increased by 372%,” year-over-year, from “68,000” to “321,000” students.

277. The statements in ¶ 276 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (2) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities

of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses; and (3) GSX’s stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

278. August 2019 Earnings Call, Shen further stated, that GSX’s costs of revenues increased “by 281%” year-over-year, from “¥26.6 million to ¥101.2 million,” because GSX increased its recruitment of teaching staff. Shen attributed the increase in GSX’s selling expenses to the Company’s efforts to “extend market share to attract new students, especially for summer campaign and for brand enhancement.” According to Shen, research and development expenses “increased by 164.2%” year-over-year, from ¥25.03 million “to ¥41.1 million,” purportedly attributable to the “efficiency and effectiveness of [GSX]’s teaching for data delivery” and for its “operational efficiency.”

279. The statements in ¶ 278 were materially false and misleading because GSX failed to disclose that a material percentage of its cost of revenues, selling expenses, and research and development expenses were in fact expenses paid to third-party brushers to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, and to write false reviews of the courses.

280. Responding to investors’ and market analysts’ concerns about GSX’s customer acquisition channels, Shen claimed that GSX acquires most new enrollments “through traffic acquisition,” driven by “WeChat,” including “WeChat Official Accounts, WeChat Moments, news feed ad[s],” and through “TikTok, Toutiao, and Baidu.” Shen also claimed that GSX’s customer acquisition efficiency is at least “twice or even several times as high” as that of its

competitors because the Company has “developed a really efficient technology to closely monitor [its] customer acquisition process.”

281. The statements in ¶ 280 were materially false and misleading because GSX acquired most of its purported student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

5. November 5 and 7, 2019: 3Q2019 Earnings Results

282. On November 7, 2019, GSX filed, and Defendant Shen signed, a Form 6-K with the SEC, attaching and incorporating as an exhibit a press release dated November 5, 2019 detailing the Company’s quarterly earnings results for 3Q2019 (together, comprising the “November 2019 6-K”). The Company claimed that its “[n]et revenues reached ¥557.0 million, a 461.5% increased from ¥99.2 million . . . mainly driven by the growth in paid course enrollments for K-12 courses and a higher level of tuition fees that were charged to K-12 students.” GSX reported that “[g]ross profit increased 548.8% to ¥400.3 million from ¥61.7 million in the third quarter of 2018” and that its “[l]oss from operations was ¥10.8 million, compared with income from operations of ¥0.1 million in the third quarter of 2018.”

283. The statements in ¶ 282 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (2) GSX’s stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

284. In the November 2019 6-K, the Company claimed that its “[c]ost of revenues rose 316.8% to ¥156.7 million from ¥37.6 million . . . mainly due to an increase in compensation for

instructors and tutors.” GSX represented that its “[s]elling expenses increased to ¥330.4 million from ¥31.0 million” (*i.e.*, an increase of 965.81%) “primarily a result of higher marketing expenses to expand the customer base and enhance the brand, as well as an increase in compensation to sales and marketing staff.” Further, the Company told investors that its “[r]esearch and development expenses increased 185.5% to ¥57.1 million from ¥20.0 million, . . . primarily due to an increase in the number of course[] professionals, educational content professionals, and technology development personnel, as well as an increase in compensation for such staff.”

285. The statements in ¶ 284 were materially false and misleading because GSX failed to disclose that a material percentage of its cost of revenues, selling expenses, and research and development expenses were in fact expenses paid to third-party brushers to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, and to write false reviews of the courses.

286. According to GSX, “[t]otal enrollments increased” by “240.2% year-over-year to 820,000.”

287. The statements in ¶ 286 were materially false and misleading because GSX routinely inflated its student enrollment figures by at least 70% by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

288. On November 5, 2019, Defendants Chen and Shen presented GSX’s 3Q2019 results to investors on a teleconference (the “November 2019 Earnings Call”). Shen represented that GSX’s year-over-year quarterly net revenue “increased 462%,” citing “solid accumulation in

both education experience and technology resource[s].” Shen then claimed that GSX achieved and maintained “profitable growth” by improving its “ability to control costs and operating expenses. Shen also claimed that GSX’s gross billings increased “by 420%” year-over-year, citing “increasing student enrollments” driven by “promotion efforts.” For GSX’s main revenue driver, the K-12 courses, Shen said that net revenue increased “by 526%” year-over-year, accounting for 82% of GSX’s net revenues, and that the increase was attributable to an “increase in paid course enrollments and the K-12 students’ tuition fees.” Shen stated that paid enrollments for the “K-12 after-school tutoring business increased by 368% year-over-year,” further claiming that this segment grew “at a much higher speed compared to other segments.” Shen attributed the foregoing to GSX’s “superior teaching quality.” Furthermore, Shen said that average enrollments per class increased from 1,200 to 1,400 (*i.e.*, 116.67%) between 2Q2019 and 3Q2019.

289. The statements in ¶ 288 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (2) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses; and (3) GSX’s stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

290. On the November 2019 Earnings Call, Shen stated that GSX’s cost of revenues increased “by 317% year-over-year,” from “¥38 million to ¥157 million.” Shen said that GSX

increased its recruitment of teaching staff to accommodate the increased enrollments and expanded course offerings. To explain the 1,065.81% year-over-year increase in selling expenses (*i.e.*, from ¥31 million to ¥330.4 million), Shen pointed to “more marketing expenses, especially for the summer campaign to attract new students and expand market share and for brand enhancement.” Similarly, Shen explained the 185.5% year-over-year increase in research and development expenses as a result of adding “innovative designs to [its] classes and an update to GSX’s course materials.”

291. The statements in ¶ 290 were materially false and misleading because GSX failed to disclose that a material percentage of its cost of revenues, selling expenses, and research and development expenses were in fact expenses paid to third-party brushers to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, and to write false reviews of the courses.

292. In response to investors’ concerns about the compensation structure for instructors and tutors on the November 2019 Earnings Call, Shen said that the compensation structures for GSX instructors consists of three parts: (1) base salary, (2) performance-based salary, and (3) share-based compensation. instructors’ compensation, Shen said, is tied to “high operating efficiency.” Shen claimed that tutors’ compensation, by contrast, is tied to the Company’s “traffic distribution” and “sales conversion” rates.

293. The statements in ¶ 292 were materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that instructors and tutors were required (i) to skim and replicate private user data from social media platforms, and (ii) to assume the identities of those users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, all as conditions precedent to receiving their base salaries and compensation bonuses.

6. November 18, 2019: The SPO

294. On November 18, 2019, GSX filed a Form F-1 Registration Statement (the “November 2019 F-1”), wherein the Company represented that GSX was “the third largest online K-12 large-class after-school tutoring service provider in China in terms of gross billings in 2018,” that its K-12 courses “contributed over 73%” to the Company’s “total revenues in 2018” and over 79% to the Company’s total revenues in 3Q2019. GSX claimed that its “net revenues increased by 307.1%,” from “¥97.6 million in 2017” to “¥397.3 million (US \$55.6 million) in 2018.” GSX claimed that its gross profit increased from ¥72,557 in 2017 to ¥254,553,000 in 2018, and from ¥130,226,000 for the “nine months ended September 30, 2018” to ¥839,903,000 for the same time period in 2019. The Company represented that its income from operations in 2017 generated a loss of ¥92,427,000 in 2017, a gain of ¥19,154,000 in 2018; for the “nine months ended September 30, 2018,” GSX reported an income loss from operations of ¥4,619,000, compared with a ¥48,138,000 gain for the same period in 2019.

295. The statements in statements in ¶ 294 were materially false and misleading because more than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period.

296. In the November 2019 F-1, GSX represented that total enrollments in its courses “increased from 79,632 [students] in 2017 to 767,102 [students] in 2018” and, for the nine-month period beginning on January 1 and ending on September 30 in both years, “from 480,458” students in 2018 “to 1,622,862” students in 2019. GSX also claimed that “[t]he average enrollments of our online K-12 courses increased from approximately 400 per course in 2017 to approximately 600 per course in 2018, and approximately 570 per course in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 to approximately 1,200 per course in the same period in 2019.”

297. The statements in ¶ 296 were materially false and misleading because GSX routinely inflated its student enrollment figures by at least 70% by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

B. Defendants' False and Misleading Statements in 2020

1. February 18 and 19, 2020: 4Q2019 Earnings Report

298. On February 19, 2020, GSX filed, and Defendant Shen signed, a Form 6-K with the SEC, attaching and incorporating as an exhibit a press release dated February 18, 2020 detailing the Company's quarterly earnings results for 4Q2019 and for Fiscal Year 2019 (together, comprising the "February 2020 Report"). For the quarter, the Company claimed that its "[n]et revenues reached "¥935.0 million, a 412.9% increase from ¥182.265 million . . . mainly driven by growth in paid course enrollments for K-12 courses." The Company reported that its "[g]ross profit increased 494.5% to ¥739.0 million from ¥124.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2018," and that its "[i]ncome from operations was ¥167.6 million, compared with ¥23.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2018."

299. The statements in ¶ 298 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX's revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (2) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses; and (3) GSX's stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the

Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

300. In the February 2020 Report, for the quarter, the Company stated that its “[c]ost of revenues rose 238.5% to ¥196.0 million from ¥57.9 million, . . . mainly due to the increase in compensation for instructors and tutors, learning materials and other operating related expenses [sic].” GSX represented that its “[s]elling expenses increased to ¥442.0 million from ¥58.2 million” (*i.e.*, an increase of 659.45%) “primarily as a result of higher marketing expenses to expand the customer base and enhance the brand, as well as an increase in compensation to sales and marketing staff.”³³ Further, the Company told investors that its “[r]esearch and development expenses increased 215.1% to ¥83.5 million, from ¥26.5 million, . . . primarily due to an increase in the number of course professionals, educational content professionals and technology development personnel, as well as an increase in compensation for such staff.”

301. The statements in ¶ 300 were materially false and misleading because GSX failed to disclose that a material percentage of its cost of revenues, selling expenses, and research and development expenses were in fact expenses paid to third-party brushers to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, and to write false reviews of the courses.

302. In the February 2020 Report, for the fiscal year, the Company claimed that its “[n]et revenues reached “¥2,114.9 million, a 432.3% increase from ¥397.3 million . . . mainly driven by the growth in paid course enrollments for K-12 courses and a higher level of tuition fees that was [sic] charged to K-12 students.” GSX reported that its “[g]ross profit increased

³³ This is the same explanation the Company gave in the November 2019 6-K, verbatim.

520.1% to ¥1,578.9 million, from ¥254.6 million in 2018,” and that its “[i]ncome from operations increased to ¥215.7 million, from ¥19.2 million in 2018,” a 1,023.44% increase.

303. The statements in ¶ 302 were false and materially misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (2) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses; and (3) GSX’s stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

304. In the February 2020 Report, for the fiscal year, the Company claimed that its “[c]ost of revenues increased by 275.3% to ¥535.9 million, from ¥142.8 million, . . . mainly due to an increase in compensation for instructors and tutors, learning materials *and other related operating expenses*.” GSX represented that its “[s]elling expenses increased to ¥1,040.9 million, from ¥121.5 million” (*i.e.*, an increase of 757.41%) “primarily a result of an *increase in marketing expenses to expand the customer base* and for *brand enhancement*, as well as an increase in compensation to sales and marketing staff.” Further, the Company told investors that its “[r]esearch and development expenses increased 186.4% to ¥212.2 million, from ¥74.1 million, . . . primarily due to an increase in the number of course professionals, educational content professionals, and technology development personnel, as well as an increase in compensation for such staff.”

305. The statements in ¶ 304 were materially false and misleading because GSX failed to disclose that a material percentage of its cost of revenues, selling expenses, and research and development expenses were in fact expenses paid to third-party brushers to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, and to write false reviews of the courses.

306. In the February 2020 Report, for the quarter, GSX claimed that “[t]otal enrollments increased 290.2% year-over-year to 1,120,000” students, up from “287,000” students. For the fiscal year, GSX represented that “[t]otal enrollments increased 257.6% year-over-year to 2,743,000” students, up from “767,000” students.

307. The statements in ¶ 306 were materially false and misleading because GSX routinely inflated its student enrollment figures by at least 70% by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

308. In the February 2020 Report, Defendant Shen attributed the “lightspeed growth” of revenues from the Company’s K-12 business to “paid enrollments,” which Shen represented “increased 410% year-over-year.”

309. The statements in ¶ 308 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; and (2) GSX’s stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

310. On February 18, 2020, Defendants Chen and Shen presented GSX's 4Q2019 and Fiscal Year 2019 results to investors on a teleconference (the "February 2020 Earnings Call").

311. On the February 2020 Earnings Call, Shen claimed that

Total enrollments, which refers to enrollments to courses priced at or above ¥9.9, hit a record high of 1.12 million, which was 3.9x that of the same period of 2018. Paid enrollments, which refer to enrollments priced at or above ¥99, increased to 1.1 million or 4.4x that of the same period of 2018. In addition, we also provide promotional classes priced at ¥9 all for free, which contributed a large lot of enrollments.

312. The statements in ¶ 311 were materially false and misleading because GSX routinely inflated its student enrollment figures by at least 70% by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

313. On the February 2020 Earnings Call, Shen represented that:

Net revenue from our K-12 courses increased by 468% year-over-year to ¥773 million and accounted for 83% of net revenues. [...] Among K-12, I want to highlight our primary school business, whose revenue grew by 894% year-over-year in the fourth quarter. The revenue generated by primary school sector is not only increasing in absolute amount, but also accelerating in growth rate. We were able to achieve this because we've prioritized our primary school business as a strategic focus and invested considerable time and resources in upgrading the course content and learning experience.

314. The statements in ¶ 313 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX's revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (2) GSX's stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

315. On the February 2020 Earnings Call, Shen further stated that:

Our cost of revenues increased by 239% year-over-year to ¥196 million. The year-over-year growth rate was less than that of revenue, primarily attributed to the economics of scale of large class business model.

[. . .]

Selling expenses increased to ¥442 million, up from ¥58 million in the fourth quarter of 2018. The increase was primarily a result of more marketing expenses to attract new students, expand market share and enhance brand awareness.

[. . .]

Research and development expenses increased by 215% year-over-year to ¥84 million. We constantly work our ways to apply the latest technology to improve the learning experience. We will consistently invest in research and development, hire the most talented professionals and enhance the operational efficiencies leveraging technologies.

316. The statements in ¶ 315 were materially false and misleading because GSX failed to disclose that a material percentage of its cost of revenues, selling expenses, and research and development expenses were in fact expenses paid to third-party brushers to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, and to write false reviews of the courses.

317. On the February 2020 Earnings Call, responding to a market analyst's questions concerning the Company's customer acquisition strategy, Shen claimed that GSX is "very unique" because "it's most likely that if a company grows as fast as us [sic], they will be [sic] in a deficit position. We can be profitable only because we are very lucky that we are in education industry [sic]."

318. GSX's stated reasons in ¶ 317 for its success were materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments and inflated revenues.

319. On the February 2020 Earnings Call, in response to a market analysts' and investors' questions concerning compensation that the Company paid its tutors and instructors in 2019, Shen responded that GSX "always provide [sic] the most competitive compensation" to "both [its] instructors and [its] tutors," that "tutors' compensation is slightly higher than the compensation we pay to instructors right now" because "tutors also takes [sic] the important role like because they are doing the daily communication, they are doing the emotional support, and they are the person [sic] who talks directly to the student on a daily basis." Shen further represented that GSX retained "100%" of its instructors in 2019. According to Shen, instructors were compensated in part by a "fixed" salary "plus performance-based compensation usually linked to the number of enrollments in their class as well as the share-based compensation."

320. The statements in ¶ 319 were materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that instructors and tutors were required (i) to skim and replicate private user data from social media platforms, and (ii) to assume the identities of those users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, all as conditions precedent to receiving their base salaries and compensation bonuses.

2. April 3, 2020: 2020 Form 20-F

321. On April 3, 2020, the Company filed a Form 20-F Annual Registration Statement with the SEC (the "2020 20-F"). Defendant Chen signed the 2020 20-F. In this document, the Company stated that its K-12 courses contributed to "73.2% and 80.7%, respectively, of [its] total revenues in 2018 and 2019." The Company claimed that "[i]n 2018 and 2019, [it] derived substantially all of [its] net revenues from the course fees that [it] charge to [its] students [sic]" and that it "generally collect[s] course fees in advance." GSX represented that its net revenues totaled "¥97,580,000" in 2017; "¥397,306,000" in 2018; and "¥2,114,855,000" in 2019 (i.e., that its net revenues increased by 307.16% from 2017 to 2018 and by 432.30% from 2018 to 2019).

The Company reported that its “gross profit increased by 520.1% from ¥254.6 million in 2018 to ¥1,578.9 million (US \$226.8 million) in 2019” and that its “income from operations increased from ¥19.2 million in 2018 to ¥215.7 million (US \$31.0 million) in 2019.”

322. The statements in ¶ 321 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; and (2) GSX’s stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

323. Also in the 2020 20-F, the Company claimed that its “cost of revenues primarily consists of performance-based salaries to instructors and total compensation to tutors” as well as “costs for teaching materials, rental expenses for [its] office space and server and bandwidth costs,” and that the Company “recorded cost of revenues of ¥25.0 million, ¥142.8 million, and ¥535.9 million (US \$77.0 million) in 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively” (*i.e.*, increases of 471.2% between 2017 and 2018 and of 275.28% between 2018 and 2019). The Company claimed that its “selling expenses primarily consist of expenses relating to [its] marketing and brand promotion activities, compensation to [its] personnel involved in sales and marketing, traffic acquisition expenses and other miscellaneous expense [sic],” and that it “recorded selling expenses of ¥75.3 million, ¥121.5 million, and ¥1,040.9 million in 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively (*i.e.*, increases of 61.35% from 2017 to 2018 and of 756.71% from 2018 to 2019). GSX also stated that its “[r]esearch and development expenses consist primarily of compensation to [its] education content development personnel, and to [its] technology development personnel, and to a lesser extent, rental expenses for office space and server and bandwidth costs and others,” claiming that the Company “recorded research and development expenses of ¥52.5

million, ¥74.1 million and ¥212.2 million (US \$30.5 million) in 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively” (i.e., increases of 41.14% between 2017 and 2018 and of 186.37% between 2018 and 2019).

324. The statements in ¶ 323 were materially false and misleading because GSX failed to disclose that a material percentage of its cost of revenues, selling expenses, and research and development expenses were in fact expenses paid to third-party brushers to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, and to write false reviews of the courses.

325. Also in the 2020 20-F, the Company claimed that its total enrollments “increased from 79,632 in 2017 to 767,102 in 2018 and further increased to 2,742,545 in 2019” (i.e., that total enrollments increased by 863.31% between 2017 and 2018 and by 257.52% between 2018 and 2019). According to the Company, “average enrollments of [its] online K-12 courses increased from approximately 400 per course in 2017 to approximately 600 per course in 2018, and further increased to approximately 1,200 per course in 2019” (i.e., by 50% from 2017 to 2018 and by 100% from 2018 to 2019). According to the Company, “[i]n 2019, 89.5% of [its] paid course enrollments were from [its] K-12 courses, compared to 74.8% in 2018 and 86.6% in 2017.”

326. The statements in ¶ 325 were materially false and misleading because GSX routinely inflated its student enrollment figures by at least 70% by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

327. Also in the 2020 20-F, GSX claimed that “[p]rospective [teaching] candidates must go through [its] rigorous interview process, including resume screening, in-person interviews, and demo courses.”

328. The statements in ¶ 327 were materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that it routinely hired instructors and tutors with no in-person interview or demo course.

3. April 8, 2020: Statement by Chen

329. On April 8, 2020, Defendant Chen repudiated short sellers’ initial analyses showing that the Company was falsifying student enrollments and revenue when he called upon Muddy Waters to investigate the Company for fraud and expressed confidence that nothing would be found: “I think if Muddy Waters analyses our data seriously, there is a high probability that think Muddy Waters will not be so stupid. The level and IQ of the people in Muddy Waters is quite high.”

330. The statements in ¶ 329 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; and (2) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

4. April 9, 2020: “Market Concerns” Investors’ Call

331. On April 9, 2020, Defendants Chen and Shen held an impromptu teleconference with investors “to address market concerns.” Shen claimed that “[i]n 2019, [the Company] generated ¥3.358 billion in gross billings.” Defendant Chen then restated certain of GSX’s 2019 financial dated, claiming that “in 2019, the full year, [GSX] [is] actually the only one that

realized a positive net profit,” the Company’s “revenue actually has a growth rate—year-over-year growth rate of over 400%.”

332. The statements in ¶ 331 were materially false and misleading because More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period.

333. On April 9, 2020, Shen represented that “for Q42019, [the Company] reported 1.1 million paid enrollments.” In response to market reports that questioned the truthfulness of GSX’s enrollment figures in light of the Company’s own user download data, Shen claimed that “total monthly new users for GSX and Gaotu Ketang apps were 2.21 million for the second half in 2019, ranking up the third among education peers.” Shen claimed that market reports to the contrary were “not accurate, reliable or applicable to [GSX]’s business model.”

334. The statements in ¶ 333 were materially false and misleading because GSX routinely inflated its student enrollment figures by at least 70% by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

335. On the April 9, 2020 conference call, Chen stated, “[W]e decided not to respond to Grizzly’s short report. The report is full of irrelevant and false allegations and a lack of basic accounting knowledge.”

336. The statements in ¶ 335 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; and (2) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online

courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

337. On April 9, 2020, in response to market reports that questioned whether GSX had engaged in undisclosed related-party transactions, Shen claimed that two unconsolidated related parties, “Baijia Yuntu and BaiJiaHuLian . . . do not have any related party transactions with GSX in 2018 and 2019.” Shen claimed that “Beijing Youlian Jiazhang Jia is GSX related party and [GSX] actually paid a nice ¥3 million for service provided by Beijing Youlian Jiazhang Jia in 2019, which takes 0.16% of GSX total cost and operating expenses of the year [sic]. Please note, the direction is that [GSX] paid Beijing Youlian Jiazhang Jia rather than Beijing Youlian Jiazhang Jia transferred its profit to [GSX].”

338. The statements in ¶ 337 were materially false and misleading because GSX did not disclose that throughout 2018 and 2019, Beijing Yuntu and all of the VIE subsidiaries (*i.e.*, the subsidiaries of BaiJiaHuLian Technology Co., Ltd.) had contractual employment arrangements in which employees of Beijing Yuntu and other subsidiaries of BaiJiaHuLian Technology Co., Ltd., including but not limited to Beijing Youlian Jiazhang Jia, would, pursuant to their contracts with GSX, (a) use software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, (b) assume the identities of student users to falsify student enrollments by purchasing, enrolling in, and signing in to GSX courses, which caused GSX to overstate its revenues, including gross billings, materially, by at least 70% throughout the Class Period.

339. On April 9, 2020, in response to market reports that questioned the discrepancies between GSX’s SAIC filings and its SEC filings, Shen responded that the “gap . . . was actually a GAAP difference between China and U.S. after the groups restructured to spin-off 2B business

in 2017. The difference is totally reasonable and legitimate and has nothing to do with operational numbers.”

340. The statements in ¶ 339 were materially false and misleading because the differences between the Company’s filings with the SAIC and with the SEC cannot be explained by differences between the generally accepted accounting principles of China and the United States.

5. April 15, 2020: GSX Denies Citron Report

341. On April 15, 2020, GSX issued a press release stating: “GSX Techedu Inc. . . . today firmly denied the false and ungrounded allegations raised in a report by Citron Research dated April 14, 2020.”

342. The statements in ¶ 341 were materially false and misleading because: (1) the report by Citron Research dated April 14, 2020 claimed, among other things, that “GSX Techedu Inc. is overstating revenue by up to 70%” and more than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (2) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses; and (3) GSX’s stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

6. May 6 and 7, 2020: 1Q2020 Earnings Report

343. On May 7, 20020, GSX filed, and Defendant Shen signed, a Form 6-K with the SEC, attaching and incorporating as an exhibit a press release dated May 6, 2020 detailing the Company’s quarterly earnings results for 1Q2020 (together, comprising the “May 2020 6-K”).

The Company claimed that its “[n]et revenues reached ¥1,297.6 million, a 382.0.5% increase from ¥269.2 million . . . mainly driven by the growth in paid course enrollments for K-12 courses.” The Company reported that its “[g]ross profit increased 442.1% to ¥1,014.3 million from ¥187.1 million in the first quarter of 2019,” and that its “[i]ncome from operations was ¥91.9 million, compared with ¥42.7 million in the first quarter of 2019.”

344. The statements in ¶ 343 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; and (2) GSX’s stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

345. The Company claimed that its “[c]ost of revenues rose 245.5% to ¥283.3 million from ¥82.0 million, . . . mainly due to the increase in compensation for instructors and tutors, learning materials, as well as the extra costs paid for supporting our services offered for free during the COVID-19 outbreak.” GSX represented that its “[s]elling expenses increased to ¥757.2 million from ¥99.5 million” (*i.e.*, an increase of 661.0%) ” “primarily a result of higher marketing expenses to expand the customer base and enhance [the Company’s] brands, an increase in compensation to sales and marketing staff, as well as free course promotional expenses to acquire traffic during the COVID-19 outbreak.” Further, the Company told investors that its “[r]esearch and development expenses increased 227.0% to ¥99.4 million from ¥30.4 million, . . . primarily due to an increase in the number of course professionals and technology development personnel, as well as an increase in compensation for such staff.”

346. The statements in ¶ 345 were materially false and misleading because GSX failed to disclose that a material percentage of its cost of revenues, selling expenses, and research and

development expenses were in fact expenses paid to third-party brushers to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, and to write false reviews of the courses.

347. According to GSX, “[p]aid course enrollments increased 307.4% year-over-year to 774,000.”

348. The statements in ¶ 347 were materially false and misleading because GSX routinely inflated its student enrollment figures by at least 70% by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

7. May 19, 2020: Denials of Bots, Brushing & Pledging

349. On May 19, 2020, in response to private investigations into GSX’s use of bots and enrollment brushing, GSX issued a press release wherein it stated:

GSX Techedu Inc. . . . today refuted the false allegations in Muddy Waters Research’s latest report, dated May 18, 2020.

[. .]

Burst joiners are caused when classes transition from tutors to instructors, which is a typical course procedure.

[. .]

Precise joiners exist for the same reason, especially with respect to K-12 classes, which are typically delivered periodically. Early joiners are students who sign in early to participate in the tutor’s prep sessions.

[. .]

GSX reproduced the full dataset for all of the Company’s paid classes between January and March 2020, and concluded that the IP overlap rate between students,

instructors and tutors was only 0.78%, far less than the 28.2% claimed in the report. We believe that a 0.78% overlap is a reasonable level.

350. The statements in ¶ 349 were materially false and misleading because: (1) the allegations in Muddy Waters Research's latest report, dated May 18, 2020 were not false; (2) burst joiners and precise joiners are not all caused when classes transition from tutors to instructors; (3) early joiners are not students who sign in early to participate in the tutor's prep sessions; (4) the IP overlap rate between students, instructors and tutors in the full dataset for all of the Company's paid classes between January and March 2020 is not only 0.78%; (5) More than half of GSX's revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (6) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

8. May 29, 2020: More Affirmative Denials of Bots & Brushing

351. On May 29, 2020, in response to private investigations into GSX's use of bots and enrollment brushing, GSX issued a press release wherein it stated:

GSX . . . today refuted the false allegations in Muddy Waters Research's latest 6-page report, dated May 28, 2020.

[. . .]

GSX's staff rely heavily on cellphones to communicate daily with students and parents. In line with the rapid growth in both students and employees, the Company requires enough engineers to conduct daily maintenance of cellphones, to improve communications efficiency and enhance cost control. That work has nothing to do with maintaining bot farms.

352. The statements in ¶ 351 were materially false and misleading because: (1) the allegations in Muddy Waters Research's latest report, dated May 18, 2020 were not false; (2) the job postings for individuals with skills to "jailbreak" cellphones were not job postings for

“engineers to conduct daily maintenance of cellphones,” and the work sought in the job posting directly concerned “maintaining bot farms”; (3) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (4) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

9. June 3, 2020: GSX Denies Grizzly Research’s Follow-up Report

353. On June 3, 2020, GSX stated:

GSX Techedu Inc. . . . today refuted the false allegations in Grizzly Research’s follow up report, dated June 2, 2020.

[. . .]

The Company strictly complies with all relevant legal and regulatory requirements, as well as the terms and conditions of social media platforms.

354. The statements in ¶ 353 were materially false and misleading because: (1) the allegations in Grizzly Research’s report, dated June 2, 2020, including the allegations that the Company was inflating student enrollments and revenue, were not false; (2) More than half of GSX’s revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (3) GSX routinely inflated its student enrollment figures by at least 70% by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses; and (4) GSX does not strictly comply with all relevant legal and regulatory requirements, as its hiring of teachers without any teacher qualifications violates Chinese law.

10. September 2, 2020: 2Q2020 Earnings Report

355. On September 2, 2020, GSX filed, and Defendant Shen signed, a Form 6-K with the SEC, attaching and incorporating as an exhibit a press release dated September 2, 2020 detailing the Company's quarterly earnings results for 2Q2020 (together, comprising the "September 2020 6-K"). The Company claimed that its "[n]et revenues reached ¥1,650.3 million, a 366.6% increase from ¥353.7 million, . . . mainly driven by the growth in paid course enrollments for K-12 courses." The Company reported that its "[g]ross profit increased 410.8% to ¥1,289.7 million from ¥252.5 million in the second quarter of 2019," and claimed that its "[l]oss from operations was ¥160.8 million, compared with income from operations of ¥16.2 million in the second quarter of 2019." The Company claimed that "this decrease was primarily due to higher investment in sales and marketing activities to extend volume growth and strengthen brand perception."

356. The statements in ¶ 355 were materially false and misleading because: (1) More than half of GSX's revenues and profits, including gross billings, were falsified, throughout the Class Period; (2) GSX routinely falsified at least 70% of its student enrollment by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses; and (3) GSX's stated reasons for its success are materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that its purported success was due primarily to its falsified student enrollments.

357. The Company claimed that its "[c]ost of revenues rose 256.4% to ¥360.7 million from ¥101.2 million, . . . mainly due to an increase in compensation for instructors and tutors, learning materials, rental expenses, as well as server and bandwidth costs." GSX represented

that its “[s]elling expenses increased to ¥1,204.8. million from ¥169.0 million” (*i.e.*, an increase of 612.90%) “primarily a result of higher marketing expenses to expand the user base and enhance [the Company’s] brands, as well as an increase in compensation to sales and marketing staff.” Further, the Company told investors that its “[r]esearch and development expenses increased 240.4% to ¥139.9 million from ¥41.1 million, . . . primarily due to an increase in the number of course professionals and technology development personnel, as well as an increase in compensation for such staff.”

358. The statements in ¶ 357 were materially false and misleading because GSX failed to disclose that a material percentage of its cost of revenues, selling expenses, and research and development expenses were in fact expenses paid to third-party brushers to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses, and to write false reviews of the courses.

359. According to GSX, “online K–12 paid course enrollments increased 366.0% year-over-year to 1,496 thousand” (*i.e.*, 1,496,000) “driven by [the Company’s] effective investment in sales and marketing efforts.”

360. The statements in ¶ 359 were materially false and misleading because GSX routinely inflated its student enrollment figures by at least 70% by (a) using software bots to falsify student enrollments in GSX courses and to falsify logins to those online courses, and (b) engaging third parties as well as its instructors and tutors to assume the identities of student users to purchase and enroll in GSX courses and then sign-in to those online courses.

VI. LOSS CAUSATION

1. April 3, 2020

361. On April 3, 2020, GSX filed its 2019 Annual Report on Form 20-F with the SEC for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. In the 2020 20-F, the Company disclosed:

Commencing with our fiscal year ending December 31, 2020, we must perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal control over financial reporting to allow management to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in our Form 20-F filing for that year, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

[. . .]

In addition, when we cease to be an “emerging growth company” as such term is defined in the JOBS Act, our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

[. . .]

Because we have substantial operations within the PRC and the PCAOB [(*i.e.*, the U.S. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board)] is currently unable to conduct inspections of the work of our independent registered public accounting firm as it relates to those operations without the approval of the Chinese authorities, our independent registered public accounting firm is not currently inspected fully by the PCAOB. This lack of PCAOB inspections in the PRC prevents the PCAOB from regularly evaluating our independent registered public accounting firm’s audits and its quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

362. Accordingly, in the April 20-F, the Company also disclosed for the first time that it had not evaluated or tested, and had no system in place to evaluate or test, its “internal control [*sic*] over financial reporting to allow management to report on the effectiveness of [its] internal control over financial reporting.” The Company disclosed for the first time that it would implement a system to evaluate or test its internal controls “[c]ommencing with [its] fiscal year ending December 31, 2020.”

363. In addition, April 20-F first disclosed that GSX’s online and mobile marketing costs had been responsible for much of the previously-reported increase in selling expenses. As reported on April 6 by a JP Morgan analyst, who was the only analyst who wrote about the April 20-F:

Last Friday, GSX released its first 20-F since the listing, for the year of 2019 (link). While most of the information was already covered in its earnings releases

(see our 4Q19 takeaway and recent industry update notes), below we quickly summarize a few incremental points made available from 20-F.

[. . .]

Traffic acquisition costs (“online & mobile marketing” costs) rose +1367% to RMB728m in 2019 (vs. RMB50m in 2018), accounting for 70% of its Sales & Marketing expenses (the rest is primarily compensations of sales and marketing staffs). This was equivalent to 34% of sales and 22% gross billings in 2019, compared to 12% and 8%, respectively, in 2018.

364. Online and mobile marketing costs increased because that is how GSX misleadingly recorded its illegal brushing expenditures.

365. Following the publication of the 2019 Annual Report, the price of GSX’s ADSs fell by \$6.05 per share, or 15.52%, to close at \$32.93 per share on April 3, 2020.

2. April 14, 2020

366. On April 14, 2020, Citron Research published a report highlighting, among other things, that the Company’s “2019 revenue was overstated by 70%,” that “sales revenues are largely exaggerated,” and that the Company’s “filings are riddled with suspicious transactions.”

367. To support its claims, Citron alleged that, among other things: (a) a professional brusher had described in detail the process GSX employed to fake enrollments; (b) surveys showed that GSX was a bit player in the Chinese education technology field; and (c) GSX had overstated the number of students in its courses.

368. On this news, the price of GSX’s ADSs fell by \$0.20 per share, or 0.64%, to close at \$31.20 per share on April 14, 2020.

3. May 18 and 20, 2020

369. On May 18, 2020, Muddy Waters Capital LLC (“Muddy Waters”) published a report highlighting and detailing several inconsistencies in GSX’s reported student enrollment numbers and, using GSX’s own user and attendance data files comprising 200 paid K–12 courses

across 54,065 unique users between January and March 2020, concluded that “at least 73.2% of GSX’s users are bots.”

370. Following the publication of the May 18 Muddy Waters report, the price of GSX’s ADSs fell by \$2.59, or 7.3% to close at \$32.84 per share on May 18, 2020, and fell further by \$3.30, or 9.74% to close at \$30.58 per share on May 20, 2020.

4. August 7 and 10, 2020

371. On August 7, 2020, Citi Research issued a market report downgrading GSX’s ADSs from “Buy” to “Sell,” adjusting the one-year target price to \$115 per ADS, citing concerns about GSX’s valuation and the potentially adverse impacts that U.S. and Chinese regulatory changes could have on GSX’s business. This disclosure partially revealed that GSX’s revenues and profits were overstated due to its falsification of student enrollments.

372. Also on August 7, 2020, Citron Research tweeted the following message:³⁴

Without lengthy reports, Citron and others are providing both Chinese/ US authorities with enough info that can put an end to this charade. A shame that respectable companies like \$TAL and \$EDU are being losing market cap to \$GSX.

Home - GSX Tech EDU Stock Fraud
gsxstockfraud.com

10:52 AM · Aug 7, 2020 · Twitter Web App

373. Following these disclosures, the price of GSX’s ADSs fell by \$24.28, or 18.5%, to close at \$106.99 per share on Friday, August 7, 2020.

³⁴ @CitronResearch, Twitter (Aug. 7, 2020, 10:52 AM EST); <https://twitter.com/CitronResearch/status/1291749056440541186>.

374. The stock continued to fall on Monday, August 10, 2020 in part due to the market's absorption of this news. As Kenneth Rapoza noted in Forbes, "the stock fell around 9% [on August 10] as equity analysts downgraded the stock. Citi analyst Mark Li put a sell call on it yesterday, the first bulge bracket firm to do so."

375. Also, on Sunday, August 9, 2020, Sylvan Research published a report comparing the online presence of GSX employees with that of its competitors', concluding that GSX had the lowest number of employees among the top seven online education companies in China, that the Company inflated the number of teaching staff one hundredfold in its 1Q2020 6-K, and that based upon the online professional networking profiles of GSX's instructors and tutors, most lacked teaching credentials.

376. Following these reports, the price of GSX's ADSs fell by \$10.43 per share, or 9.75%, to close at \$96.56 per share on the next trading day, August 10, 2020.

5. August 14, 2020

377. On August 14, 2020, iQiyi, a Chinese company, announced that:

The SEC's Division of Enforcement is seeking the production of certain financial and operating records dating from January 1, 2018, as well as documents related to certain acquisitions and investments that were identified in a report issued by short-seller firm Wolfpack Research in April 2020 ("Wolfpack Report").

The Wolfpack Report was a short seller report accusing the Company of fraud. On this news, the market learned that the SEC's enforcement priorities were centering on fraud at Chinese companies, and so learned that it was more likely the SEC would investigate the frauds that researchers had uncovered and alleged of GSX.

378. On this news, as the market came to appreciate its significance for GSX on August 14, 2020, the price of GSX's ADSs fell by \$10.80 per share, or 10.80%, to close at \$89.20 per share on August 14, 2020.

6. September 2 and 3, 2020

379. On September 2, 2020, GSX announced that the SEC’s Division of Enforcement had contacted the Company, requesting it to produce certain financial and operating records dating from January 1, 2017. Investors understood this investigation to concern the fraud Muddy Waters and other researchers had partly revealed.

380. On this news, the price of GSX’s ADSs fell by \$11.41 per share, or 12.1%, to close at \$83.28 per share on September 2, 2020, and on September 3, the stock fell by \$4.53 per share, or 5.4%, to close at \$78.75 on September 3, 2020.

7. October 21, 2020

381. On October 21, 2020, Credit Suisse issued a market report downgrading GSX’s ADSs from “Neutral” to “Underperform,” adjusting the one-year target price from \$85 per ADS to \$71 per ADS, citing concerns about GSX’s “products and strategy.” In the report, Credit Suisse explained that given increasing competition in the online education sector “as leading private players continued raising capital to fuel growth,” the Company “no longer benefits from organic traffic growth” because GSX’s customers began “to rotate on promotional classes” and thus were not “converting to” (*i.e.*, purchasing) regular-priced enrollments as anticipated. Such enrollment conversions, according to Credit Suisse, are critical drivers of online education companies’ revenue growth. Credit Suisse also opined that the Company “has made mistakes at a key stage of competition,” noting the Company’s “mistaken focus on normal-price summer programmes.” Credit Suisse projected that the Company’s 3Q2020 adjusted net profit would fall by 1,191% from ¥73 million in 2Q2020, to—¥793 million in 3Q2020—a staggering 4,038% decrease year-over-year.

382. On October 21, 2020, Jon Quast of The Motley Fool reported that “GSX Techedu management foresees a loss of ¥18.6 million in Q2 on revenue of ¥1,650 million. For Q3 it had

guided revenue of ¥900 million (around \$135 million) a gargantuan downside development.”³⁵

Then, on October 21, 2020, DoNews in China reported that GSX’s 3Q2020 revenues are expected to drop by over 9%.³⁶

383. On this news, the price of GSX’s ADSs fell by \$31.71, or 30.8%, to close at \$71.23 per share on October 21, 2020.

VII. ADDITIONAL SCIENTER ALLEGATIONS

A. Statements by the Individual Defendants Directly Denying Brushing and Other Fraudulent Practices Are Strong Evidence of Recklessness or Knowledge

384. The Individual Defendants repeatedly and pointedly denied that the specific frauds alleged herein were occurring. These statements, often made in direct response to investor questioning, are strong evidence that the Individual Defendants, and GSX, at a minimum were severely reckless in not knowing the specific frauds alleged herein were occurring.

385. On June 15, 2015, an article was published on Duozhi.com claiming that GSX required afterschool tutoring institutes using its platform to conduct brushing. The article went on to claim that GSX would promote the twelve institutes that spent the most on brushing³⁷. The article quoted the principal of a tutoring institute as saying that GSX required it to spend at least

³⁵ Jon Quast, *Why GSX Techedu Stock Was Crushed on Wednesday*, The Motley Fool (Oct. 21, 2020, 12:43 PM), <https://www.fool.com/investing/2020/10/21/why-gsx-techedu-stock-was-crushed-on-wednesday/>.

³⁶ Yángyáng (杨洋), Gēn Shéi Xué Bào dié Chāo 30%: Huò Yīn Sān Jìdù Yèjī Bùjí Yùqí Dǎozhì, Cǐqián Bèi Duō Jiā Jīgòu Zuòkōng (跟谁学暴跌超30%：或因三季度业绩不及预期导致，此前被多家机构做空), DoNews (Oct. 22, 2020, 11:25:44 AM), <https://www.donews.com/news/detail/1/3118389.html>.

³⁷ Cindy, Gēn Shéi Xué Bēipù Liào Yāoqiú Rùzhù Jīgòu Shuā Dān, Mǒu Jīgòu Yuè Shuā Sīshíwàn (跟谁学被爆料要求入驻机构刷单, 某机构月刷四十万), Duō Zhī Wǎng (多知网) (June 15, 2015, 3:20:22 PM), <http://www.duozhi.com/company/201506153416.shtml>.

200,000 RMB on brushing every month and at least 100,000 RMB during a GSX event on June 16. The principal added that “the accounts for brushing are all fake. The platform (i.e. GSX) gave us over 10 accounts. Adding the accounts our own employees have registered, together we have over 20 accounts. We spent 20-50 thousand [RMB on brushing] for every class.”

386. Duozhi quoted a teacher as saying that “I asked in a 500-people teacher’s group if anyone had obtained any student order on GSX. Besides those payments via GSX made by students that we obtained from offline, none of those teachers had obtained any order. This is astonishing.”

387. Two days later on June 17, 2015, GSX published a statement claiming that “since GSX commenced its operations in 2014, it has been fighting both brushing and falsifying activities.”³⁸ GSX’s statement discussed its purported efforts on locating cheating teachers and account holders who intended to obtain unwarranted bonus from GSX.

388. During an interview with Chinese media on April 8, 2020, Defendant Chen directly repudiated short sellers’ initial analyses showing that the Company was falsifying student enrollments and revenue when he called upon Muddy Waters to investigate the Company for fraud and expressed confidence that nothing would be found: “I think if Muddy Waters analyses our data seriously, there is a high probability that think Muddy Waters will not be so stupid. The level and IQ of the people in Muddy Waters is quite high.”

389. On April 9, 2020, during a conference call with investors, Defendant Chen directly denied the fraud, including the Company’s falsification of student enrollments and

³⁸ Jing Bao Wang (京报网), *Gen Shei Xué: Fan Zuobi Wǒmen Shì Rènzhēn De* (跟谁学: 反作弊 我们是认真的), Wangyi Gongsī (网易公司) (June 17, 2015, 11:14:26 AM), <https://news.163.com/15/0617/11/ASACHRL200014AED.html>.

revenue, when he said, “[W]e decided not to respond to Grizzly’s short report. The report is full of irrelevant and false allegations and a lack of basic accounting knowledge.”

390. On April 14, 2020, Chen wrote the following to his 1.4 million followers on Sina Weibo, a social media platform similar to Twitter: “This is the first time in my life that I have encountered such absurdities and great errors in a row.” The same day, in a follow-up post, Chen excoriated Grizzly’s report as “complete nonsense,” and said that he would ignore it. He stated further that, “[Grizzly’s report] fabricated the fact that 70% of GSX revenue was fabricated.”

391. On April 15, 2020, on his Sina Weibo mini blog, responding to short seller reports, Defendant Chen again claimed that “GSX has never tolerated brushing.”³⁹ Rather, he claimed, GSX “accentuat[es] high moral value very very much” and that it “is neither tolerant nor ambivalent when it comes to conduct or events that contravene the Company’s moral principles” since its formation in 2014.

392. On April 15, 2020, GSX issued a press release stating: “GSX Techedu Inc. . . . today firmly denied the false and ungrounded allegations raised in a report by Citron Research dated April 14, 2020.” The report by Citron Research dated April 14, 2020 claimed, among other things, that “GSX Techedu Inc. is overstating revenue by up to 70%.”

393. On the May 6, 2020 call to discuss GSX’s Q1 2020 earnings, Defendant Shen denied at length and in strident terms that GSX used brushing:

We also would like to take this opportunity to quickly talk about the disagreement we have with the recent short-seller report that we sell a recorded phone interview

³⁹ Xīnlàng Cáijīng (新浪财经), *Gēn Shéi Xué Chuàngshī Rén Chénxiàngdōng Zàiì Huíyīng Xiāng Yuán Bào gào: Wánquán Yīpài Húyán* (跟谁学创始人陈向东再次回应香橼报告：完全一派胡言) (Apr. 15, 2020, 10:22 AM), <https://finance.sina.com.cn/chanjing/gsnews/2020-04-15/doc-iircuyvh7864998.shtml>.

transcript. *Actually, in China, brushing is illegal.* It's hard to imagine that a criminal can take an extra call to take the risk and with no apparent benefits. *And the content of the interview was completely different from our actual operations.* For example, the recording says that the brushing has stopped because of the epidemic. But if you can tell that our growth in the first quarter and in the second quarter will still be very fast. And our ROI in 2019 was 3.2% in general. *We definitely couldn't figure out how brushing can improve ROI and make it more than one since we already divided big classes into several smaller classes that are hosted by tutors.* And to improve the learning experience like other companies are doing in the industry. This basically, you do not see other students, except for the small class. *So many things mentioned in the conversation make zero sense.* We highly suspect the content of the phone interview recording is fake. And if so, in the future, if the fake recording can be used as evidence, there will be no order in the capital market. *And we hope that they can provide any piece of evidence like name from our management that involve in brushing or any contract single nature bank receipt of which ID they use to brush.* Upon receiving this evidence, we will show our official stance official seal and the full set of bank statement approved. We've already provided all the banks we use. Please just pick one.

394. In May 2020, Chen posted to his 1.4 million followers on Sina Weibo: “Muddy Waters did some homework for the report. It's just a pity that they didn't understand the business model of our online live large class.”

395. On June 6, 2020, Defendant Chen stated that “unless something unexpected happens, this short farce should come to an end in the next two months.”

B. Student Enrollment was GSX's Core Operation, and the Amount by which the Company Overstated Enrollment Could Not Have Escaped the CEO and CFO's Attention

1. The Exchange Act Defendants' Fraud Concerned GSX's Key Operating Metrics

396. The core of GSX's business is student enrollment in K-12 online classes. GSX falsified the Company's student enrollments and revenue from such enrollments. Accordingly, the Exchange Act Defendants' fraud concerned the core operations of GSX's business, and the central metrics GSX used to measure its business. These operations and metrics were so important to GSX's business that the Exchange Act Defendants knew, or were severely reckless in not knowing about them.

397. As GSX stated in its Form 20-F filed on April 3, 2020:

We have a quality assurance team that monitors the performance of our instructors for each course and generates analysis reports for the supervisor in the relevant subject area. *Our CEO and senior management team has direct oversight over the analysis reports as well as the quality and performance of our instructors.*

398. Accordingly, Defendants were directly involved in analyzing teacher performance and therefore knew that at least 70% of students were falsified.

2. The Magnitude of the Exchange Act Defendants' Fraud Supports an Inference of Scienter

399. As detailed in this Amended Complaint, the Exchange Act Defendants' overstated class enrollments and revenue by at least 70% during the Class Period. The magnitude and duration of the fraud is strongly indicative of scienter. While GSX has directly implicated Defendants Chen and Shen in the fabricated transactions, it is implausible that other high-ranking executives did not know of or recklessly disregard the massive overstatement of GSX's key financial metrics during the Class Period.

C. Chen was Financially Motivated To Perpetrate Fraud on Investors

400. Defendant Chen was highly motivated to inflate the Company's ADS price and to maintain the illusion that GSX was experiencing exponential growth to personally enrich himself. Immediately before the IPO, Defendant Chen, as the sole owner of Ebetter International Group Limited ("Ebetter"), held 73,305,288, or 51.1%, of GSX's ordinary shares. Immediately after the IPO, all of these shares were redesignated as Class B shares, and Chen controlled 89.8% of the Company's voting power through Ebetter. Following the November 20, 2019 SPO, Chen, through Ebetter, retained his 73,305,288 Class B shares and held 89.9% of the Company's voting power.

401. Defendant Chen directly benefitted from the artificially inflated ADS price as a result of the \$50 million Margin Loan Facility dated March 30, 2020, in which Ebetter pledged all of its ownership interest in GSX in favor of Chen. As consideration for this Margin Loan Facility, Ebetter mortgaged 6,000,000 of its Class B shares in favor of “Credit Suisse AG, Cayman Islands Branch of 11 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010, United States.”

402. Chen acted in concert with GSX and Defendant Shen to issue materially false and misleading information about the Company’s financial status to inflate the price of the ADSs so that Chen could secure the Margin Loan Facility, which is in effect a personal line of credit.

D. Corporate Insiders Exited their Positions to Finance the Company’s SPO

403. In the November 20, 2019 SPO, GSX did not offer any new shares to its Individual Shareholders. Instead, the SPO was the vehicle through which five of GSX’s ten largest shareholders sold their positions and walked away with a profit. GSX offered 20,700,000 ADSs in the SPO. Of those 20.7 million ADSs, (1) 2,349,999 represented all 1,566,666 shares held by Origin Beyond Limited, a party to the Shareholder Agreement, whose ultimate owners are certain undisclosed “GSX employees,” who took a profit of \$32,899,986; (2) 4,218,750 represented all 2,812,500 shares held by Banyan partners Fund II, L.P., a party to the Shareholder Agreement, which took a profit of \$59,062,500; (3) 2,531,250 represented all 1,687,500 shares held by QFcapital Limited, a party to the Shareholder Agreement, which took a profit of \$35,437,500; (4) 1,500,000 represented all 2,250,000 shares held by QF Group Limited, a party to the Shareholder Agreement, which took a profit of \$31,500,000; and (5) 412,980 represented all 619,470 shares held by Rolancy International Limited, a party to the Shareholder Agreement, whose ultimate owner is Mr. Bin Luo, who took a profit of \$8,672,580.

E. The Knowledge of GSX's Senior Executives and Other Agents is Imputed to the Company

404. By virtue of their high-level positions as the two most senior officers of GSX, participation in and awareness of GSX's quotidian operations, and control over the issuance of the materially false or misleading statements alleged above in Section V, the knowledge or recklessness of Defendants Chen and Shen concerning the Exchange Act Defendants' false or misleading statements is imputed to the Company. Additionally, the knowledge or recklessness of other senior employees and managers at GSX concerning the Company's fabrication of revenue and expenses and undisclosed related-party transactions is also imputed to GSX. Accordingly, by no later than May 2019, prior to the start of the Class Period, GSX knew about or recklessly disregarded its fabrication of revenue and expenses and undisclosed related-party transactions.

VIII. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

405. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a class consisting of all those who purchased or otherwise acquired GSX securities in the United States during the Class Period and who were damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures (the "Class").

406. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, GSX securities were actively traded on the New York Stock Exchange. While the exact number of Class Members is unknown to Plaintiffs at this time and can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiffs believe that there are hundreds or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by GSX, its transfer agent, or its

domestic depositary, and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.

407. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class, as all members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of federal law that is complained of herein.

408. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class actions and securities litigation. Plaintiffs have no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with those of the Class.

409. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- (a) whether applicable securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts as alleged herein;
- (b) whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class Period omitted and/or misrepresented material facts about the business, operations, and prospects of GSX;
- (c) whether the Individual Defendants caused GSX to issue false and misleading statements during the Class Period;
- (d) whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and misleading statements; and
- (e) whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so, what the proper measure of damages is.

410. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual members of the Class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

411. Plaintiffs will rely, in part, upon the presumption of reliance established by the fraud-on-the-market doctrine.

412. The markets for GSX's securities were open, well-developed, and efficient at all relevant times. As a result of the materially false and/or misleading statements and/or failures to disclose, GSX's securities traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period. On August 6, 2020 the Company's securities on the New York Stock Exchange closed at a Class Period high of \$131.27. Plaintiffs and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities relying upon the integrity of the market price of GSX's securities and market information relating to GSX and have been damaged thereby.

413. During the Class Period, the artificial inflation of GSX's securities was caused by the material misrepresentations and/or omissions particularized in this Amended Complaint, causing the damages sustained by Plaintiffs and other members of the Class. As described herein, during the Class Period, Defendants made or caused to be made a series of materially false and/or misleading statements about GSX's business, prospects, and operations. These material misstatements and/or omissions created an unrealistically positive assessment of GSX and its business, operations, and prospects, thus causing the price of the Company's securities to be artificially inflated and maintained at artificially inflated levels at all relevant times, and when

disclosed, negatively affected the value of the Company's shares. Defendants' materially false and/or misleading statements during the Class Period induced and resulted in purchases, by Plaintiffs and members of the Class, of the Company's securities at such artificially inflated prices, and each of them has been damaged as a result.

414. At all relevant times, the markets for GSX's securities were efficient markets for the following reasons, among others:

- (a) GSX's securities met the requirements for listing, and were listed and actively traded, on the New York Stock Exchange, a highly efficient and automated market;
- (b) As a regulated issuer, GSX filed periodic public reports with the SEC and/or the New York Stock Exchange;
- (c) GSX regularly communicated with public investors *via* established market communication mechanisms, including through regular dissemination of press releases on the national circuits of major newswire services and through other wide-ranging public disclosures, such as communications with the financial press and other similar reporting services; and/or
- (d) GSX was followed by securities analysts employed by brokerage firms who wrote reports about the Company, and these reports were distributed to the sales forces and certain customers of their respective brokerage firms. Each of these reports was publicly available and entered the public marketplace.

415. As a result of the foregoing, the market for GSX's securities promptly digested current information regarding GSX from all publicly available sources and reflected such information in the price of GSX's securities. Under these circumstances, all purchasers of GSX's securities during the Class Period suffered similar injury through their purchase of GSX's securities at artificially inflated prices, and a presumption of reliance applies.

416. A Class-wide presumption of reliance is also appropriate in this action under the Supreme Court's holding in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128 (1972) and the Third Circuit's reiteration thereof in *Johnston v. HBO Film Mgmt., Inc.*, 265 F.3d 178 (3d Cir. 2001), because the Class's claims center, in large part, upon Defendants' material omissions. Because this action involves Defendants' failure to disclose material adverse information regarding the Company's business operations and financial prospects—information that Defendants were obligated by law to disclose—positive proof of reliance is not a prerequisite to recovery.

IX. NO SAFE HARBOR

417. The statutory safe harbor provided for forward-looking statements under certain circumstances does not apply to any of the false statements pleaded in this Amended Complaint. The statements alleged to be false and misleading herein all relate to then-existing facts and conditions. Additionally, to the extent certain of the statements alleged to be false may be characterized as forward looking, they were not identified specifically as "forward-looking statements" when made, and there were no meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the purportedly forward-looking statements.

418. In the alternative, to the extent that the statutory safe harbor is determined to apply to any forward-looking statements pleaded herein, Defendants are liable for those forward-looking statements because at the time each such statement was made, the speaker had actual knowledge, or recklessly disregarded the risk, that the forward-looking statement was materially false or misleading, and/or the forward-looking statement was authorized or approved by an executive officer of GSX who knew, or recklessly disregarded the risk, that the statement was false when made.

X. COUNT ONE

For Violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and SEC Rule 10b-5 (Against the Exchange Act Defendants—GSX, Chen and Shen)

419. Plaintiffs repeat, reallege, and incorporate by reference each and every allegation heretofore pleaded as if fully set forth herein.

420. Throughout the Class Period, GSX's securities were listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

421. During the Class Period, the Exchange Act Defendants made, disseminated, or approved the false and misleading statements specified above. The Exchange Act Defendants knew that such statements, when made, were false and misleading, or were reckless in their disregard as to the truth of such statements, which contained material misrepresentations and failed to disclose material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

422. The Exchange Act Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act of 1934, *codified as amended*, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b) and SEC Rule 10b-5, *codified as amended*, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5, because, in utilizing the means or instrumentalities of interstate and foreign commerce, including but not limited to the mails and the Internet, and/or the facilities of the New York Stock Exchange, they directly or indirectly:

- (a) employed devices, schemes or artifices to defraud;
- (b) made untrue statements of material fact or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and/or

(c) engaged in acts, practices, practices, and a course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon Plaintiffs and the members of the Class in connection with their purchases of GSX securities during the Class Period.

423. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have suffered damages in that, in reliance on the Exchange Act Defendants' statements and the integrity of the market, they paid artificially inflated prices for GSX's securities. Plaintiffs and members of the Class would not have purchased such securities at the prices they paid, or at all, if they had been aware that the market prices of GSX's securities had been artificially and falsely inflated by the Exchange Act Defendants' false and misleading statements.

424. As a direct and proximate result of the Exchange Act Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their purchases of GSX's securities on the New York Stock Exchange during the Class Period.

XI. COUNT TWO

For Violations of Section 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Brought by Plaintiffs against the Individual Defendants—Chen and Shen)

425. Plaintiffs repeat, reallege, and incorporate by reference each and every allegation heretofore pleaded as if fully set forth herein.

426. Throughout the Class Period, GSX's securities were listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

427. As alleged herein, the Individual Defendants acted as controlling persons of GSX within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act of 1934, *codified as amended*, 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a). By virtue of their high-level positions, ownership rights, contractual rights, participation in and/or awareness of the Company's operations, and/or intimate knowledge of the false financial statements filed by the Company with the SEC and disseminated to the investing

public, the Individual Defendants had the power to influence and control, and did influence and control, directly or indirectly, the decision-making of the Company, including the content and dissemination of the various statements which Plaintiffs contends are false and misleading. The Individual Defendants were provided with or had unlimited access to copies of the Company's reports, press releases, public filings, and other statements alleged by Plaintiffs to be misleading prior to and/or shortly after these statements were issued and had the ability to prevent the issuance of the statements or cause the statements to be corrected.

428. In particular, each of these Individual Defendants had direct and supervisory involvement in the quotidian operations of the Company and, therefore, is presumed to have had the power to control or influence the particular transactions giving rise to the securities violations as alleged herein, and exercised the same.

429. As set forth above, the Exchange Act Defendants each violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act of 1934 and SEC Rule 10b-5 by their acts and/or omissions as alleged in this Amended Complaint. By virtue of their positions as controlling persons, the Individual Defendants are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of said Act. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their purchases of the Company's securities traded on the New York Stock Exchange during the Class Period.

XII. COUNT THREE

For Violations of Section 11 of the Securities Act (Brought by Plaintiffs against All Defendants)

430. Plaintiffs repeat, reallege, and incorporate by reference the foregoing ¶¶ 1-383, 405-18 as if each and every such allegation were fully set forth herein, except to the extent, if any, that any of those paragraphs allege fraud. This claim is premised on the remedies available

under Section 11 of the Securities Act and accordingly does not assert that Defendants acted with fraudulent intent or with recklessness.

431. The May 2019 F 1/A (the “IPO Registration Statement”) and the November 2019 F 1 (the “SPO Registration Statement”) contained untrue statements of material fact, omitted to state other facts necessary to make the statements made in them not misleading, and omitted facts required to be stated therein.

432. Defendants Chen and Shen each signed the IPO Registration Statement on or about May 24, 2019, and caused it to be declared effective by the SEC on or about June 5, 2019. Defendants Chen, Fan, Hu, Liao, and Shen each signed the SPO Registration on or about November 18, 2019, and caused it to be declared effective by the SEC on or about November 20, 2019.

433. GSX is the registration for the IPO and SPO and, as issuer of the ADSs, is strictly liable to Plaintiffs and other members of the Class for the misstatements and omissions contained in the IPO and SPO Registration Statements.

434. Each of the Defendants named in this Count is responsible for and is liable for the contents and dissemination of the IPO and SPO Registration Statements.

435. As a result of their roles within or relating to GSX, and their direct access to information contradicting the statements in the IPO and SPO Registration Statements, Defendants Chen and Shen reasonably should have known of the untrue and misleading statements of material fact contained in the IPO and SPO Registration Statements. Indeed, GSX’s admissions establish the knowledge of Defendants Chen and Shen of many of the misrepresented and omitted material facts alleged in this Count.

436. Defendants Fan, Hu, and Liao likewise had access to internal reports and information which, had they conducted reasonable due diligence, would have put them on notice of the untrue and misleading statements of material fact contained in the IPO and SPO Registration Statements.

437. The Underwriter Defendants were obligated to conduct an adequate due diligence investigation, and their failure to do so was at least negligent, and was a substantial factor leading to the harm alleged in this Count.

438. Together, the Defendants named in this Count caused the IPO and SPO Registration Statements to be filed with the SEC and to be declared effective, resulting in the issuance and sale of GSX's ADSs in the United States, which were purchased by Plaintiffs and other members of the Class.

439. None of the Defendants named in this Count undertook a reasonable investigation to ascertain whether the statements contained in the IPO and SPO Registration Statements were true and did not omit any material facts required to be stated, or facts that were necessary to make the statements made therein, not false or misleading. None of the Defendants named in this count possessed reasonable grounds to believe that whether the statements contained in the IPO and SPO Registration Statements were true and did not omit any material facts required to be stated, or facts that were necessary to make the statements made therein, not false or misleading. By reason of the conduct alleged in this Count, each Defendant named in this Count violated Section 11 of the Securities Act.

440. Plaintiffs acquired GSX ADSs in or traceable to the SPO. Members of the Class acquired GSX ADSs in or traceable to the IPO and SPO.

441. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have sustained damages as a result of the Securities Act violations alleged in this Count.

442. At the time of their purchases of GSX's ADSs, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class were without knowledge of the facts concerning the wrongful conduct alleged in this Count and could not have reasonably discovered those facts.

443. Less than one year elapsed from the time that Plaintiffs discovered or reasonably could have discovered the facts upon which the initial complaint filed in this action is based and the time that this Amended Complaint was filed. Fewer than three years have elapsed between the time that the securities upon which this claim is brought were offered to the public bona fide and the time that the initial complaint and the instant Amended Complaint were filed.

XIII. COUNT FOUR

For Violations of Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act (Brought by Plaintiffs against the Underwriter Defendants)

444. Plaintiffs repeat, reallege, and incorporate by reference the foregoing ¶¶ 1–360, 405–18 as if each and every such allegation were fully set forth herein, except to the extent, if any, that any of those paragraphs allege fraud. This claim is premised on the remedies available under Section 12 of the Securities Act, and accordingly does not assert or otherwise rely on any allegation that the Underwriter Defendants acted with fraudulent intent.

445. This claim is asserted by Plaintiffs on behalf of all persons who purchased from any of the Underwriter Defendants GSX ADSs that were issued in or traceable to either GSX's IPO, on or about June 6, 2019, or GSX's SPO, on or about November 20, 2019. By means of the IPO and SPO Registration Statements, each of the Underwriter Defendants offered, promoted and sold GSX ADSs in the IPO and SPO, and therefore is liable under Section 12(a)(2) of the

Securities Act for the misrepresentations and omissions contained in the IPO and SPO Registration Statements.

446. The Underwriter Defendants failed to conduct a reasonable investigation and did not possess a reasonable basis for the belief that the statements contained in the IPO or SPO Registration Statements, and identified in ¶ 431 above, were true, without material omissions, and not misleading.

447. By reason of the conduct alleged in this Count, each of the Underwriter Defendants violated Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act.

448. Plaintiffs and other members of the Class who purchased GSX ADSs from any of the Underwriter Defendants that were issued in or traceable to the IPO or the SPO have sustained damages because they purchased GSX securities at artificially inflated prices, and would not have purchased the GSX securities but-for the Underwriter Defendants' offers, promotions, and sales of GSX's ADSs in the IPO and SPO.

449. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Class, seek the remedies available under Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act for the Underwriter Defendants' violations.

450. At the time of their purchases, Plaintiffs and the Class were without knowledge of the wrongful conduct alleged in this Count and could not have reasonably discovered those facts more than one year before the filing of the initial complaint in this action. The initial complaint was filed within three years of the time that the Underwriter Defendants first sold GSX ADSs to the investing public.

XIV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief and judgment, as follows:

A. Determining that this action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

- B. Awarding compensatory damages in favor of Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class against all Defendants, jointly and severally, for all damages sustained as a result of Defendants' wrongdoing, in an amount to be proven at trial, including interest thereon;
- C. Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class their reasonable costs and expenses incurred in investigating, bringing, and maintaining this action, including counsel fees and expert fees; and
- D. Awarding such other and further legal or equitable relief as the Court deems just and proper.

XV. JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable in this Action.

Dated: November 2, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

POMERANTZ LLP

/s/ Gustavo F. Bruckner

/s/ Austin P. Van

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